The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE COLLIES POSTPONED A MONTH.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The trial of Alexander and William Collie, both of whom are on bail on the charge of obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank on false pretenses, was brought to a sudden stop this morning by the announcement that Alexander Collie had absconded. His bail was thereupon estreated, and a warrant issued for his arrest. Messrs. Collies' solicitors, and Sergeant Ballantine, also for the defense, announced their withdrawal from the case. The prosecution declined to proceed against William Collie in the absence of Alexander. The former was then ordered to appear a month hence and the case was adjourned.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF ALEXANDER COLLIE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for the apprehension of Alexander Collie.

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN TEAM TO LONDON—SOME OF THE RIFLEMEN TO VISIT SIR HENRY HALFORD.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The gentlemen of the American Team and their friends arrived this morning from Paris. They report that they enjoyed their visit greatly, and have obtained the recreation they so much needed after the labor and preoccupation of the contests in Ireland and England.

Several of the party will visit Sir Henry Halford to-morrow at Wistow Hall, his country seat at Leicestershire, where they will meet a number of distinguished guests. On Thursday all will go to Liverpool to embark for home on the steamer City of Berlin, except Mr. Bruce, who remains on the Continent.

GLASGOW RIOTERS SENT TO JAIL—THE TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 10—5 A. M.—Special dispatches to the *Standard*, from Glasgow, report that sixty rioters, many of whom were badly hurt, were brought before the magistrates yesterday morning, and remanded to jail. Rioting broke out again in the suburbs on Monday morning, and the volunteers and regular troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, but the disturbance was quieted by the reading of the Riot act.

It is remarked that mobs of Catholics, armed with hatchets, steel knuckles, and knives, are organized and acting under leaders. It is reported that several of the men in custody are Head Centres.

SECOND READING OF THE SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Sir Charles Adderley's Shipping bill to-day passed its second reading in the House of Lords.

THE AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR FRANKLIN AND JUNIATA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The United States steam-ships Franklin and Juniata have arrived at Southampton.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

EXTRACT FROM THE MARK LANE EXPRESS—PROSPECTS OF A RISE OR FALL IN PRICES EQUAL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade the past week, says: The weather, though broken, has been on the whole tolerably fine. The crops are progressing favorably, but it is unreasonable to expect the plenty or quality of last year after a nearly sunless July and such a heavy rain-fall. So they have found in France as far as they have gone, and flour has risen four francs per sack in Paris. The bulk of our harvest is yet uncut. Some of our country markets have hesitated about submitting to any decline, though generally it reached one to two shillings per quarter. Large speculative purchases have been made in London on American account. The London market closed with an improved aspect and an upward tendency, which must be swayed entirely by the weather. There certainly seems quite as much chance of a rise as a fall.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEO D'URGEL—SURRENDER OF THE CARLISTS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Puycerda says the bombardment of the citadel at Seo d'Urgel is not fully progressing, because the Alfonsists are awaiting the arrival of additional heavy guns, which are expected daily. Unless relieved, which is hardly possible, the Carlist leader, Lizzaraga, must surrender to the Alfonsists.

SENOR SAGASTA VISITS FRANCE.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Señor Sagasta has gone to France.

TURKEY.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE TURKS BY THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Accounts of the Herzegovinian revolution from Sclavonian sources represent that the insurgents have defeated the Turks in several encounters, and wounded Selim Pasha.

DAMAGE TO CANADIAN CROPS BY RAIN.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The rains of last week here will cause great loss to farmers. The heavy grain is lodged, and in many places it will rot. Thousands of fields of oats and wheat are in such condition that they cannot be cut with a scythe or reaper. The crops in the neighborhood of Montreal are also injured to some extent. In Western Ontario the rains which fell every day last week were succeeded by sunshine, and it is thought but little injury is done to the crops.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—As evidence of the financial stringency prevailing here it is known that during the past week no less than twelve commercial firms in this city, who are perfectly sound as far as their assets and liabilities are concerned, have been obliged to make special arrangements with their creditors to enable them to secure extension of time to meet engagements.

THE CAUSE OF THE WINNIPEG TROUBLES.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Winnipeg says the recent troubles in the North-west were caused by the capture of Mr. Ells' geological survey party by a band of plain hunters. The Cree Indians had also refused to allow the party to proceed until they received assurance that a treaty would be made with them next season. Mr. Ells is commissioned to examine the coal fields of Saskatchewan.

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 9.—The Mayor has called a meeting of the manufacturers of Ottawa Valley to make arrangements for a representation of their industries at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 9.—The result of the convention election is still doubtful. Returns from all the counties show the representation to be as follows: 59 Republicans, 59 Democrats, 1 Independent Democrat, and Cherokee County to hear from, which has heretofore voted Democratic. The Democrats claim 4 majority in the convention.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMPLAINT IN THE DENISON CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The *Argus* of to-morrow morning will contain the complaint of the Attorney General in the case of the People vs. Denison, Belden & Co. After reciting the execution of a contract between Canal Commissioners Bascom and Fay and Denison for the construction of work for the sum of $74,183 40, without the preparation of maps, plans, specifications, and estimates, as required by law, and stating that $417,571 has been paid ostensibly under said contract, the complaint proceeds to state the items upon which this money has been drawn.

The sum of $150,337 02 has been paid out for work never done. Dry vertical wall has been built in excess of the measurement called for by the contract amounting to 44,019 cubic yards, and the sum of $176,076, less fifteen per cent., received thereon. The cement vertical wall illegally built amounts to 12,106 cubic yards, for which there has been paid the sum of $36,320 79, less fifteen per cent. The defendants were not entitled to receive pay for any rock excavation in excess of 1,500 cubic yards, and yet they have been paid the sum of $105,042, less fifteen per cent., for 54,021 cubic yards, and the rate of payment was much higher than the actual value of the work. There have been 84,195 cubic yards of earth excavation in excess of the amount called for by the contract, for which there has been paid the sum of $21,048 75, less fifteen per cent. Only 110 cubic yards of embankment were called for, and yet 73,460 cubic yards have been built, and $58,763, less fifteen per cent., paid thereon.

No pine docking timber was called for, and yet 413,462 feet, board measure, have been furnished, and the sum of $8,291 74, less fifteen per cent., paid thereon. No chestnut timber was required, and yet 82,779 feet, board measurement, was furnished, and $2,069 50 paid thereon, less fifteen per cent. Other materials have been furnished which were not called for, aggregating $4,838 58, less fifteen per cent. retained. The vertical wall, built in violation of law, is grossly defective, and yet $212,074, less fifteen per cent., have been fraudulently paid out for its construction; and on the defective cement wall there has been paid the sum of $36,320 79, less fifteen per cent.

WESTERN RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES ROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—The report of Gen. Anderson, as Receiver of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, is published to-day. It shows the bonded indebtedness of the road to be $6,000,000; the floating indebtedness, $1,732,345; the actual cash floating indebtedness due and unpaid July 31, 1875, $738,149. The length of the road now operated is 159 miles. The Receiver accompanies his report with several recommendations, which, if observed, he believes will enhance the credit and prospects of the corporation.

AN EXTENSIVE RAILROAD WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—The railroad war between the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Companies continues, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company has entered the arena by reducing the fare to Chicago to $5, and round-trip tickets to $10, which has been met by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Companies. It is said the fight between the roads will include freight rates as well as passenger fares.

CHANGE IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—Col. R. S. Stevens, late General Manager of the Missouri and Texas Railroad has been appointed General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with head-quarters at Hannibal.

THE BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RAILROAD'S SUITS AGAINST THE NEBRASKA COUNTIES.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 9.—The papers in the suits of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad in Nebraska against sixteen counties to restrain the Treasurers from collecting taxes for 1874 have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court, and a temporary injunction has been granted till Aug. 31.

THE GLOUCESTER CENTENNIAL.

A DAY FULL OF FESTIVITY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9.—The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. The morning train came in with nine cars heavily loaded, bringing hundreds of visitors and several military and civil organizations. The Gloucester company met them at the depot, and a large assembly of people gathered to give the arrivals a hearty reception. By 9:30 a procession was formed consisting of three brigades, and after parading the principal streets marched to Cape Pond Grove. At 1 o'clock the Governor and staff arrived there and received the military. At 2 o'clock the company sat down to a dinner. After dinner the exercises consisted of remarks by Rev. Richard Eddy, of Gloucester, a historical address by Hon. John J. Babson, and speeches by Mr. Lorimer, Mayor George S. Merrill, and Gen. Briggs. This evening there was a promenade concert and a dance at the grove. The day was delightful for the celebration, and everything passed off harmoniously and pleasantly. The affair was almost entirely a local one, to the celebration of which the people of the town generally devoted themselves, ignoring business for the day.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—A man who gave his name as Robert L. Hunt, of Granville, N. C., has been trying for several days past to swindle merchants in this city. He visited a number of dry goods and other stores and ordered goods to be sent to R. L. Hunt, Oxford, N. C. These were put up, but before being sent a telegram was forwarded to Oxford inquiring if all was right. The reply was that all was wrong, and that large quantities of goods had been received there addressed to R. L. Hunt, which still remained without a claimant. They came from New-York, where he had evidently been trying to swindle merchants. This afternoon he was captured, and will have a hearing to-morrow.

RECAPTURE OF EX-TREASURER PARKER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 9.—Parker, the ex-Treasurer of the State, who escaped from jail last week, where he was confined awaiting trial for plundering the State while in office, was recaptured in Camden last night and will be brought to Columbia in irons.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—The gale of Friday was very severe on the Lakes. The bark Austin and the schooner Ataunto are ashore full of water near Manitou, Lake Michigan. The tug Vulcan lost a raft of 2,000,000 feet of pine lumber on Lake Erie.

A PHYSICIAN'S FATAL MISTAKE.

GARDINER, Me., Aug. 9.—Through the error of a physician, who left morphine in place of a foaming draught, Mrs. Jane Yeaton, an aged lady here, was fatally poisoned, and a nurse, who tasted the draught, was with difficulty saved from death.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 9.—Dewolf & Doane, engaged in the retail dry goods trade in this city, have made an assignment.

LONG BRANCH GOSSIP.

THE GUESTS AND THEIR SPORTS.

POLITICAL NOTABLES AT THE HOTELS—ROUGH WEATHER FOR BATHING—THE IMPROVED MUSIC OF THE SEASON—A SURPLUS OF BEAUTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

The season at the most popular of New-York watering-places, Long Branch, seems to have been affected neither by the economical spirit of the times, nor by the atmospheric conditions of the past fortnight. Nobody seems to have been deterred from coming here by the high prices of the hotels, or driven away by the almost incessant rains. The Clarendon has been turned into a good boarding-house, such as they have at Saratoga, and this is a great gain. The Metropolitan, under the new management, seems to be prospering, and is very greatly improved in appearance. The Mansion House is its old self, and has its old guests. It is the smallest of all, and very much affected by the people of New-Jersey. The United States and the Howland House are doing better than last year. There is, I understand, some falling off in the number at the West End, though it was quite full earlier in the season. But the Ocean House, which may be considered the rival of the West End, is fuller now than in the month of July. This may be due to the character of the guests at the two houses. At the Ocean Hotel are principally merchants, great manufacturers, people of leisure, and notabilities from the big towns of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; whereas at the West End the visitors are all more or less tinged with a political tint, and most of the more important ones are with their constituents, giving them the benefit of their views on the currency and such other questions as are likely to make or mar their chances in the next year's grand contest.

POLITICIANS AT THE HOTELS.

Still some linger on. Senator Cameron has been and gone. Senator Barton, of Nebraska, has returned to that mild clime. Senator Frelinghuysen came like a shadow and went as quickly; but there still remain at the West End Hon. John Cessna, Col. Joshua Clayton, a Delaware politician; Hon. B. F. Biggs, ex-member of Congress for that State; Gov. U. F. Marny, of New-Mexico, and Hon. E. W. Little, of the same Territory; Judge Balcom, of Binghamton, N.Y.; Col. Howard Munikhuysen, of Baltimore, a local politician of wealth and influence; Hon. John Tucker, ex-President of the Reading Road, who is supposed to wield considerable influence in the Quaker City; H. W. D. Bowie, of Baltimore, brother of the Governor; John A. Bigler, son of the ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; Robert Garrett, Jr., son of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All these gentlemen may have come to enjoy the sea air, the sea bathing, the hundred delights of Long Branch, but I fear that the shadow of the next year is over them all.

At the Ocean Hotel I find O. H. Tobey, of Chicago, one of the largest pork-packers in America, and who is connected also with the new abattoir in New-York; A. T. Demarest, of the old carriage factory, which is almost as celebrated for the beauty of its turnouts as Brewster; Hon. Ira Shafer, the New-York lawyer; Charles H. Peck, whose lumber saw-mills are the pride of St. Louis; Hon. E. Murphy, the Mayor of Troy; Mr. Abecasi, who has rented his cottage, and whose family are in Europe; Colorado Jewett, of California; Mr. Stokley, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles Leeds, the Sheriff; Mrs. John Bigelow, wife of the gentleman who was American Minister to France; Dr. Ambler, of New-York, President of the National Dentists' Convention, which will be hold here in a few days; Dr. Merrill, of New-York; Dr. J. G. Morgan, a leading physician of St. Louis; H. H. Nathan, of New-York; Robert McClay, President of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company; Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras; Darius Lyon, of Westchester County, one of the leading men; H. S. Allein, of New-York; Hon. A. V. Schenck, of New-Jersey; Col. M. Friedeman, of New-York; James T. Petters, of Fifth avenue, rival of Bell; Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican Envoy, and also, I believe, charged with special powers for the Centennial; Hon. J. W. Bosler, of New-York, who holds a high position in the Indian Department; Charles H. Harkness, of New-York; Dr. Gregory, of Westchester County; Charles Louther, of New-York, one of our greatest coal merchants; G. De Cordova, brother of the lecturer; Hon. J. W. Hunter, Mayor of Brooklyn; Hon. Joseph H. Colman, leading lawyer; Charles Cahn, of Chicago, who is considered the largest clothier in the State; J. S. Spencer, of Philadelphia. Politics do not seem to affect any of these very much, for they are a jovial throng that even the bad weather cannot dull.

A HINDRANCE TO BATHING.

The storms, however, have worked havoc with the bathing. The number of persons who face the rolling surf is comparatively few, and of ladies only five or six. It is not that the rollers are enormously high, though at intervals one does get caught by a monstrous fellow eight or nine feet in altitude; but they come in so fast that a bather has no sooner picked himself together after the attack of one, than he is prostrated by the onslaught of another. One dare not go out very far, because there is quite a rough sea, and the furthest spot where one can venture without being foolhardy is the precise spot where the billows break into boiling sheets of foam. If one tries diving under the wave before it breaks, he is seized by the undertow, and cannot get back to a safe position without great struggles. So that no one will bathe at present save those who are conscious of their ability to get back if they should find themselves carried out. This state of things is, however, only temporary, and when the vexed ocean is allowed a little tranquillity, the beach in front of the hotels will be once more the scene of riotous fun and jollity for which it has been distinguished for several seasons past. Some of the gentlemen did get up a little comic interlude when the bathing was at its worst, when the rollers were fiercest and the undertow most dangerous. The guests of the hotel *en masse* came down regularly to the sands and encouraged the bold swimmers by their presence. One of the gentlemen donned over his bathing costume an old calico gown, and concealed his ruddy face and heavy beard beneath a sun-bonnet. A handsome shawl, lent by a female accomplice, completed his costume. A party of bathers came rushing through the surf over the sands, seized upon the apparent female, hurled down the shawl, and grabbing her with vigorous hands carried her off bodily and plunged her into the sea. Shrieks arose from every hand, and there were cries of "Gentlemen, will you allow this outrage?" "Are there any men here—any gentlemen" "It's a shame to allow such things," "Blood will be shed for this," and a hundred other remarks whose incoherence was excusable under the completeness of the deception. While some, deeply agitated, exclaimed "She will be drowned," the calico dress fell off, the old bonnet was washed away by an angry wave, and one of the best swimmers of the Branch rose buoyantly in a wave in the place of the old woman amid the inextinguishable laughter of the lookers-on. This was a good comedy, as Peter Sly remarks, and I was glad when it was over.

If we have not as much splendid enjoyment of the beach as usual and are forced to invent farces, we are considerably ahead in the matter of our orchestra. For the Lelands have this year engaged as leader Charles Mollenhauer, one of the famous musicians who lead the orchestra at Booth's Theatre for so many seasons. Charles Mollenhauer has himself gained distinction as an excellent player of the violoncello, in which capacity he is very well known to the Philharmonic Associations of the country. His little orchestra here is remarkably well chosen, and the music which they render is of the best character. Although infinitely more pleasing to the guests of the house than the brajian band of former years, the inhabitants of New-Jersey's courts—the moss-bunkers, as they are called—deeply regret the old style. After Mollenhauer and his men had given "Traumerei" in the most exquisite way, I saw an old moss-bunker shake his head. "'Twon't do, no how," said he, "this sort of music; 'twon't compare with Kintzing. Why, his music's as good as a circus band." As, however, the band is for the guests, and not for the outsiders, (though the latter seem to think differently, if one may judge from the way they take the chairs and occupy all the best places on the veranda,) it may be considered a settled thing that for the future the Ocean Hotel orchestra will be classical and not "circus." GAR.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a three-story brick building in Oshkosh, Wis., occupied by R. J. Weisbrod's furniture store and Fabreckel's piano store, originating in the third story, which was the working room, being caused by a spark from a neighboring foundry entering through an open window while the workmen were gone to dinner. The upper story was burned out, and the first and second stories were badly damaged by water. The stock on the first floor, including pianos and organs, was all removed. The damage to the building amounts to about $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The loss on furniture by fire and water is probably $2,000, on which there is $1,000 insurance.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a one and a half story frame building at the corner of Aber avenue and the Richmond turnpike, Castleton, Staten Island, owned and occupied by Patrick McGratty, which was entirely consumed. It was valued at $900; insured for $800, but in what company could not be ascertained. The fire caught on the roof, and the cause is unknown.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dining saloon of Victorine Vermeren, on the first floor of No. 54 West Thirty-first street. Damage $25; insured.

Shortly before midnight a fire occurred in the frame stable of Henry Droster, at Ninetieth street and Boulevard, by which a horse and a cow were burned to death. Loss $1 000; no insurance.

A fire at Nantasket, Mass., Sunday, destroyed the large grocery store of Crossley & Williams. Loss $6,500.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather continues in the districts on the Atlantic coast, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, with light southerly to westerly winds and slight changes in temperature. Light rains have prevailed in the North-west, the upper lake region, and in the Gulf States, except very heavy rain at Shreveport. The barometer has fallen slightly in the lake region, and North-west with no change in temperature. The Ohio River has fallen 2 feet at Pittsburg and Marietta, 5 feet at Cincinnati, and 22 inches at Louisville. It has risen 3 inches at Evansville and is reported rising at Paducah, where it is 2 feet below the danger-line. The Mississippi has fallen 18 inches at St. Louis, and 2 inches at Cairo, and risen 1 inch at Memphis and Vicksburg, and is still rising at Helena.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States, continued warm and clear weather during the day, with light southerly to westerly winds and stationary or falling barometer, possibly followed by light rain during the night.

For the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and local rains, with light, variable winds, mostly from the east and south, slight change in temperature, and slowly falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, light rains, followed by clearing weather, south-west to north-west winds, slight changes in temperature, and low but slowly rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, decidedly warm and partly cloudy weather, with south-east to south-west winds, slight changes in barometer and light rains near the coast during the night.

The Ohio River will fall slowly below Louisville and rapidly above, but will continue above danger line between Louisville and Evansville, and remain below it at Paducah. The Mississippi will fall slowly at St. Louis and Cairo, and remain stationary or rise very slightly at stations below.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	67°	69°	3:30 P. M.	76°	87°
6 A. M.	69°	67°	6 P. M.	77°	80°
9 A. M.	70°	74°	9 P. M.	73°	76°
12 M.	70°	80°	12 P. M.	71°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.......75⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......71⅝°

A BUTCHER ACCIDENTALLY STABS HIMSELF.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—A butcher named Plumly, in cutting up some meat, accidentally stabbed himself in the right side of the abdomen, cutting the femoral artery, and nearly bled to death before medical aid could be procured. Another butcher, seeing the great flow of blood, fainted, and, in falling, cut his face and head badly.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TROY REGATTA.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—By reason of the early day named for the International Regatta at Saratoga, the date of the holding of the National Amateur Regatta at this city has been postponed until Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, one week later than first announced.

B. GRATZ BROWN AN INFLATIONIST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—The *Globe-Democrat* publishes a long letter from B. Gratz Brown on the currency question, in which he discusses the general subject of finance, and opposes the national bank system, contraction, &c.

THE NEBRASKA GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 9.—To-day's specials from the West report that the grasshoppers are very numerous at Grand Island, Willow Island, Central City, Wood River, and Hastings, and are doing great damage in the vicinity of those places. Immense clouds of the insects are still flying southward.

THE YACHT CLUB'S CRUISE.

SAILING IN A FOG.

THE TRIP FROM NEWPORT TO NEW-BEDFORD—THE CRUISE TO MAINE GIVEN UP—A DAY OF THICK WEATHER AND UNSATISFACTORY SAILING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 9.—We have for the present bidden a brief adieu to Newport, and I dare affirm that the return to it, after our visit to Martha's Vineyard, will be more gratifying to most of the yacht owners and their guests than any amount of cruising off the rocky coast of Maine. The proposition that Portland should be taken in by the squadron met with only limited favor and has been abandoned. A day spent in Newport makes one like to linger there longer. The quaint prettiness of the place; the pleasant harbor, crowded with yachts; the cottages, with their level lawns, and even the rigid respectability of society there, have all their special charms. But we are like those mariners of Tennyson's, who knew the merry world was round and that they might sail forevermore. We may not stay for fruits or flowers, and although we might like to take a longer Summer breathing in that most pleasant of havens, the Commodore's gun and the discipline that attaches to matters nautical bid us to weigh anchor and proceed. We have been joined by the Comet, Clio, and Estelle, and the Addie Voorhis is among the sloops; but, on the other hand, we have lost the companionship of the Columbia, Wanderer, and Meta. These yachts, however, sailed with the squadron during a short portion of to-day's cruise.

Of the cruise itself there is but little to say for the excellent reason that after leaving the harbor we sail into a dense fog, which envelopes us until we are hard by New-Bedford. There is, of course, the usual excitement and alacrity at the starting, but the harbor is so crowded that those boats which are handled most smartly are not always able to get out fastest. We on the Idler, for instance, are held in shore by the Mohawk, and so we have to bide our time until that fine yacht is moving. The Comet had left her moorings before the gun was fired, but after the signal is given the Restless is first under way. There are two passages out of the harbor, and we each select such as seems best from the position of our anchorage. The day is at this time very promising. The breeze is south by west, and it seems as if we shall have plenty of it. The Vindex leads the fleet out of the harbor, and the Restless is a long distance ahead of the schooners. She beats out by the southern passage. The Columbia and Clio take the same course, and are well placed in the fleet, and then follow the Meta, Eva, Idler, Mohawk, and Alarm. The Rambler, Vesta, Dreadnaught, and Wanderer are meanwhile working out through the northern passage. When we come together again we who took the southern channel have the advantage. Although the breeze is pretty fresh it does not prevent any of us crowding on sail.

The scene is both pretty and exciting, but it is soon closed out by the envious fog. We are not more than well outside Fort Adams when it begins to gather around us, and at length we are so enveloped in its folds that no yacht can observe the operations of the others. It is a damp fog, too, charged with vapor and drizzle, and therefore more potent in its unpleasantness. Presently the fog-horns are sounding their monotonous warnings, and we are moving with as much isolation as if the rest of the squadron had gone home and we were left alone to finish the cruise. We make for the light-ship, whose bell warns us of her proximity, and thence we take our bearings and shape our course for New-Bedford. First we point east-south-east until we have run a distance, as near as we can determine, of about thirteen miles. Then we turn our prow east three-quarters north, and some ten miles on this course takes us into Buzzard's Bay.

Off Penekese Island the fog begins to clear, and we can first see the Eva astern of us. The Clio and Addie V. are leaving us, and as we sail into the beautiful harbor of New-Bedford we see the Restless and Vindex riding quietly at their anchorage. The Clio was the next to drop her anchor, the Addie V. followed, the Idler was next, and then came the Eva, twelve minutes later. The rest of the fleet was a long way astern. The Mohawk, Rambler, and Alarm put back in fact to Newport till the fog cleared off, and the Mohawk and Rambler dropped their anchors. The Alarm did not anchor, but beat about the harbor, waiting a favorable opportunity to start. In the cruise up the Rambler and Mohawk had some close sailing, and they got into Newport almost together. The Idler dropped anchor at 4:25, Newport time, but the vessels had been so scattered by the fog that there was no regular time taken. To-morrow we start for Martha's Vineyard.

A SARATOGA SENSATION.

TWO GENTLEMEN DISAGREE ABOUT A WOMAN—A COLLISION, BUT NO DUEL.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Some lively gossip has been floating about in regard to a threatened duel between a couple of gentlemen named J. S. Morss, of Baltimore, stopping at the Grand Union, and Mr. Chapman, of New-York, stopping at the United States Hotel. The story is but partially true. There was a trifling collision, a woman, a cane, a letter, &c., but both gentlemen think too much of their friends and of the young lady to incur the risk of a final reparation. The story that a duel is to be fought to-morrow morning on the banks of Lake Lonely, near the mouth of the Kayaderosseras River, four miles east of this place, is positively false.

KILLED IN TRYING TO SAVE HIS FATHER'S LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Ira Wood, of Harvard, Delaware County, was killed in the woods near his residence, in saving his father from a falling tree. Mr. Wood went out to chop down trees, accompanied by his father, an old man. He had chopped into a tree until it was ready to fall, when he saw his father standing directly where it would strike. He shouted to the old gentleman, but he being deaf, did not hear his son. Mr. Wood then rushed to where his father stood, and pushed him to one side, and was himself crushed by the falling tree.

ESCAPE OF FIVE CONVICTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—Five convicts, all negroes, escaped from the Penitentiary about 3 o'clock this morning. They were all in the same cell, and succeeded in getting out by cutting the bars of the window and lowering themselves into the yard with a rope made of blankets. With the aid of a ladder found in the yard they scaled the outer wall and effected escape without attracting the attention of the guard stationed on the top of the parapet. Their names, places where convicted, crimes, and the length of the terms to which they were sentenced, the latter aggregating seventy-four years, are as follows: Willis Dozier, Princess Anne County, housebreaking, eighteen years; William Hall, alias Laws, Richmond, obtaining money under false pretenses, eight years; Tileferro Yarby, Northampton County, rape, eighteen years; Erasmus Moore, Halifax County, barn-burning, fifteen years; James Stokes, Petersburg, attempt to commit rape, fifteen years.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

THE CAMP AT CHAUTAUQUA LAKE—PRESIDENT GRANT AND VICE PRESIDENT WILSON TO VISIT THE CAMP THIS WEEK.

FAIRPOINT, Chautauqua County, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The exercises of the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly at this place were attended by from 4,000 to 6,000 people. On Saturday night a Bible service was conducted by Rev. H. M. Parsons, D. D., of Boston, after which the Tennesseeans gave a slave song concert. These colored singers will remain and sing during the week. President Grant and Vice President Wilson will arrive at Fairpoint on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when a great multitude of people are expected to be present. Boats were not allowed to stand at the pier on Sunday, but 3,000 people attended the model Sunday-school exercises. Mr. J. E. Searle, Jr., was Superintendent, and was assisted by forty teachers, among whom were many eminent Sunday-school workers. So grand a Sunday-school, and so well conducted, was never before seen.

Last week there were heavy rains, but the attendance was much larger than on the corresponding days of last year. To-day the weather has been fine, with a clear sky and a cool atmosphere, and the trains and steamers have been bringing in large numbers of people during the morning and afternoon. At 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, President of the Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., delivered an interesting lecture, with experiments, on centrifugal and central forces. This afternoon Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D., of Michigan, delivered an able lecture on "Christian Art as Related to Sunday-schools," illustrated by drawings. He also gave a diagram of the rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in Akron, Ohio, which are the largest in the country and were designed by Mr. Lewis Miller, President of the Assembly. Rev. G. M. Reid, D. D., of New-York, then spoke of the relations of Sunday-school children to foreign and home mission work, and urged that they should be made acquainted with the facts and details of the subject. This evening a responsive service, called the Temperance Guild, was held. It is designed for the use of Sunday-school temperance societies. Rev. Dr. H. M. Parsons made a brief address, urging that the temperance cause should be taken into the heart of the Christian Church, and that Christian men and women should take hold of the work. Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., then delivered an eloquent address in behalf of the work of the Women's National Temperance Christian Union, organized one year ago at Fairpoint, and the object of which is to promote temperance work among the children of the land. Constitutions and pledges, with recommendations of meetings on Saturday afternoons, were read and then Dr. J. H. Vincent, of New-York, General Manager of the Assembly, took an expression of the assembly, which was unanimous in its approval of the cause as presented by Miss Willard. Rev. Dr. Wythe gave an exhibition of fireworks, after which the Tennesseeans gave a concert on the lake from the sail-yacht Happy Jack.

GOV. TILDEN.

RECEPTIONS BY HIS EXCELLENCY AT BUFFALO—A LAWN PARTY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—This afternoon his Excellency Gov. Tilden received a large number of visitors at the residence of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, and later he took a drive around the most attractive parts of the city, including a brief call at the Driving Park, where the races were in progress. During the latter part of the afternoon and early in the evening the Governor received many ladies and gentlemen at a lawn party, held in his honor on the beautiful grounds of Bronson C. Rumsay, Esq., on Delaware street. Later in the evening his Excellency was serenaded at Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer's residence by Democratic citizens, accompanied by the Union Cornet and Reed Band, when he made a brief return of thanks for their compliment. At 11:30 A. M. to-morrow the Governor will be received by the Board of Trade, when George B. Hibbard will tender an address of welcome, to which his Excellency will respond, after which a trip of inspection of the canal in this vicinity will be made, followed by a ride down the Niagara River on S. S. Jewett's yacht Titania. On his return he will visit the State Insane Asylum, now in course of construction here. In the evening he will hold a formal reception at the Lieutenant Governor's mansion. On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Governor will take a special train for Saratoga, making stops at Batavia, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

R. Card, a brakesman on the Delaware Junction and Breakwater Railroad, was killed by a train at Nassau Station, N. J., last evening.

The Boston Police have arrested John R. Smith, a well-known thief, and captured $1,000 worth of stolen property at Lynn.

During a drunken fight at Ashton, R. I., Sunday, a man named Peter King, aged twenty-three years, was stabbed, perhaps fatally, by Michael Ryan, who escaped.

Patrick Morrissey, trackman on the Stonington Railroad, was run over yesterday afternoon at Providence, R. I., by a locomotive, and had his leg taken off.

THE LANDIS CASE FOR CUSTODY OF HIS CHILDREN.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The case of Charles K. Landis and wife, in reference to the custody of their children, came before Judge Reed, of the Supreme Court, on a writ to show cause. The return was verified by Landis, who alleged several acts going to show that the custody ought not to be given to his wife. The counsel of Mrs. Landis desired to traverse the case, and testimony is to be taken, to begin Aug. 20 and close Sept. 20, which testimony is to be laid before the court.

SUICIDE OF A BOSTON BUSINESS MAN.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—Charles H. Pierce, an old and highly respected resident of Hyde Park, and widely known in commercial circles at Boston, committed suicide by drowning in the Neponset River on Saturday afternoon. The cause of the suicide was evidently financial difficulties. Mr. Pierce was a member of the firm of Pierce, Gelman & Tuttle, furniture dealers, Boston, and at the time of the Wareham conflagration, some months ago, this firm lost heavily, having been burned out.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—Samuel Marble, aged twelve years, fell from a boat into the river this evening and was drowned. John Pickford, a carpenter, living at Central Falls, attempted to get on a moving train for his home this evening, but slipped between a car and the side of the platform, and was fatally crushed. Pickford was twenty-three years of age, and leaves a family, including an infant one week old.

REGIMENTAL REUNION AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—The Second Massachusetts Infantry held their annual reunion to-day. Among the speakers at the dinner were Gen. Coggswell, of Salem, and Major Maxwell, of the First Georgia Heavy Artillery. The former, in detailing the history of the regiment, referred to the battle of Chancellorsville, severely criticising the commanding General, and attributing the defeat to his strained interpretation of Lincoln's injunction "not to be rash."

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL OBSTRUCTION.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—A large force of workmen engaged in clearing the debris of the fallen rocks in the Hoosac tunnel succeeded in making a passage through, and trains passed through without interruption to-day.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

HOW THE THIEVES WERE CAUGHT.

THE FIRST CLUE AND HOW IT WAS FOLLOWED UP—AN ACCOMPLICE PASSING THE $500 NOTES IN SARATOGA—ABOUT $15,000 OF THE MONEY RETURNED TO THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A package of $15,000 in $500 bills, deposited at the Arlington Bank, Alexandria, by Ottman, was recovered to-day and delivered to Treasurer New. The officers have knowledge of another deposit made by Ottman, which they expect to recover to-morrow. Ottman's drinking saloon and two brick houses have been seized by the United States Marshal. Seizures of other pieces of property owned by Ottman will also be made. Ottman has been for several years well known in Alexandria, and is a stockholder in the bank in which he made this deposit, and also a heavy stockholder in the Ship-yard Company, and other enterprises there. It was ascertained that Ottman deposited with Riggs & Co. as follows: July 13, check of the Commercial National Bank of Saratoga on the First National Bank of New-York, $1,000; July 28, check of William Bryce & Co., to the order of J. C. Vallett, on the Phœnix National Bank of New-York for $3,500; check on Mechanics' National Bank of Worcester for $550, and that these sums have been checked out July 28. It has also been ascertained that Ottman purchased an establishment in Brooklyn, N. Y., for $15,000, where he proposed to engage in business, and was making arrangements to this end when arrested. Mrs. Halleck and Mrs. Ottman, wives of the accused parties, were at Police Head-quarters to-day and had long conferences with their respective husbands. Halleck is still at Police Head-quarters, but will be taken before the Police Court to-morrow, with Brown, for a preliminary examination. Writs of attachment against Ottman's real and personal property having been issued at the instance of the Government, the Marshal this afternoon executed them, seizing his three houses, horse and carriage, diamonds, &c., worth probably $20,000, and closed his restaurant. About $20,000 of the stolen notes have thus far been recovered. Dr. Blake, Chairman of the late commission to count the money in the Treasury, disclaims the credit given him in the newspapers of having first directed suspicion against Halleck. He says the entire credit is due to the Metropolitan Police Detectives for energetically bringing the facts connected with the Treasury robbery to light, and for the arrest of the parties implicated.

The following is a history of the operations of the detectives who traced the crime to the perpetrators:

When the robbery was first announced, and for some time afterward, the impression was very generally entertained that the Secret Service Corps of the Treasury were alone engaged in working up the case. This was a mistake, however, for after waiting a brief period, in which the chief of that division might have requested his co-operation, Major A. C. Richards, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Force, detailed Detective George O. Miller to attend to the matter. As soon as Mr. Miller took charge of the case he placed several persons under close surveillance—not, however, until he had first examined thoroughly into their habits and associations. It appears that his suspicions from the very beginning were correct, as his whole theory has been established as correct by subsequent developments. He learned at once that Halleck, a clerk in the cash-room, and one of the only two men who had a positive knowledge of the character of the money in the stolen package, was on intimate, almost familiar, terms with William H. Ottman, proprietor of the restaurant on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors above Twelfth street. He therefore kept a strict watch over Ottman and his satelites. Very soon he was rewarded with a piece of intelligence that crystalized his half-formed suspicions into a certainty. A well-known professional gambler, John Kelly, was approached by Brown, who desired him to change a $500 Treasury note, which he did. Upon reflection, however, he was a little dubious about the source from which the bill came, so he questioned Brown, who informed him that he was simply having it exchanged for Ottman. This was perfectly satisfactory to Kelly, his suspicions being completely allayed by the information that it was furnished by the restaurant keeper. Detective Miller got wind of this little Kelly-Brown episode. Shortly after this Mr. Brown suddenly left for Saratoga, as he gave out, to practice his "profession" at the races. Detective Miller followed him, and discovered that Brown had more $500 greenbacks, plenty of them. Indeed, five were tendered by him for conversion into smaller notes, to different persons, in a very short time after his arrival at the Springs. Miller began to think "here's richness;" Peg-leg Brown, who was dead "strapped" a few weeks before at the nation's capital, to blossom out into a capitalist, why it was too much for him, so he quietly intimated to "Peg-leg" that it was high time to go back to Washington. After some "persuasion" Brown consented to return. Before Miller had effected the arrest, he had closely questioned Brown about the source from whence he had derived all of his wealth. At first he stated that it was loaned to him by a friend, but this story was too transparent, so he improvised another to the effect that he was employed by a man of affluence to make bets. The texture of this being as gauzy as the other, he was finally forced to admit that Ottman had supplied him with it, but that if there was anything wrong he was not aware of the fact. Miller satisfied himself that Brown's object in visiting Saratoga was to dispose of the suspicious $500 notes.

As soon as Detective Miller had woven the web around Brown, he telegraphed to Washington to watch Ottman. Up to this time Miller had been working alone, but now the plot began to thicken and it was necessary to call in help, so the remainder of the force was placed in the field to co-operate with him. On his arrival in Washington it was found that Ottman was absent in New-York, whither he had gone to transact some business. Halleck had also left on leave of absence granted him on a plea of deafness, which he wished to have treated in New-York City. Of course it would not do to make the arrest public, lest they should get wind of it and skip, so Brown was allowed to go around on parole, as it were. One of his first acts, however, was to visit Ottman's, and, learning of his absence, he at once telegraphed to him to come home, that he was in trouble. This appeal brought Ottman back to Washington, and caused him to take steps to have Brown released on a writ of habeas corpus. He employed as attorneys Messrs. Moore and Newman to take charge of the case, and in the meantime he kept dark himself, and instructed the attachés of his establishment to give out that he was not in the city. Detective Sargent, however, knew better than that, for he had "piped" him to the house, and was prepared to take him in whenever he made his appearance. As already stated, Brown was directed to be legally held in custody by the detectives, by virtue of a warrant issued out of Justice Snell's court, charging him with the robbing of the package. Ottman kept shady all the morning, inside of the house, but Detective Sargent, assisted by Police Officer Shilling, attired in citizen's clothes, was engaged in watching the premises. He knew that Ottman was bound to make his appearance at some time or other, for he had checked a trunk to some distant point, and parading the sidewalk was a man with a pair of small valises. At last the patience of

Sargent was rewarded by Ottman making his appearance. He at once approached and arrested him. Ottman of course protested his innocence, but the Justice decided that it would require $100,000 surety, in unincumbered property, to satisfy him even temporarily on that point. As he only succeeded in raising $27,500, he was remanded to the custody of the officers.

Halleck, on his arrest in New-York, betrayed great agitation, and attempted to throw away a pocket memorandum-book, which was recovered by the officers, and, upon examination, it was found to contain in currency and a check $99. There were also some figuring and writing upon one of the pages of the book as follows:

47,097 65
23,548 82
1,370 00
22,178 82
8,500 00
13,678 82
$8,500
1,370
9,870

Save to show W. H.. August 5, 1875.

The figures 47,097 65 the prisoner attempted to erase when he was arrested, by scratching them with a lead pencil, but they are plainly distinguishable. An examination demonstrates pretty conclusively that it is a division of the sum abstracted from the Treasury. Halleck attempted to explain his motive for making the erasure by saying that it was a private transaction of his that he did not care to have everybody acquainted with, and, on being pressed further, he declared that he was only estimating his share of the funds if he had been concerned in the robbery.

Detectives McEltresh and McDevitt, as soon as they reached Washington with Halleck, confined him at head-quarters in a cell. On the trip down he had been in a great state of nervousness, but when he was immured behind the bars his courage failed him completely, and it was not long before he manifested a disposition to communicate something to the officers. The exact substance of the confession the detectives, for obvious reasons, refused to disclose; but it is known that he admits having taken the package, and that he handed it to Ottman. He also states that he was instigated to commit the act by Ottman, who had repeatedly urged him to make a stake by so doing. On being confronted by Brown, he stated that he knew him, but that he had no dealings with him; he had no go-betweens in the matter, but had handed the money over directly to Ottman, who was to attend to the conversion of it into other funds of a character not likely to attract attention. In making the confession Halleck was undoubtedly influenced by the impression that he had been made a tool of in the entire matter, and that as soon as Ottman could make his arrangements he intended to give him the go by entirely. Another powerful lever was remorse, for he said to Detective McDevitt, "For the past two months I have suffered the agonies of hell, and I will do anything to rid myself of the tortures I am undergoing." Halleck, it appears, up to the time of his arrest had only received from Ottman $600. It was arranged, however, that he was to have Ottman's place of business as his share—ostensibly on rent. The detectives, however, shrewdly surmised that this was all a "put-up job," as a transfer of the property has already been effected to another party, and not to Halleck. Ottman's visit to New-York was for the purpose of making the purchase of a saloon in Brooklyn for the sum of $15,000, and to get rid of some of the money.

Shortly after the robbery Ottman visited the banking-house of Riggs & Co. with $1,000 in small bills, and received in exchange two $500 bills. He had scarcely received these ere he carried them to the Treasury Department, and presented them at the counter in the cash-room to be exchanged into small bills. The Teller, who knew him, laughingly remarked, "Ottman, you must be the man who got that $47,000 package." To this he responded, "I can prove where I got my $500 bills from. I received these from Mr. Riggs himself." Inquiry elicited the fact mentioned above, that Ottman had received the $500 bills at Riggs' bank the same day that he presented them at the Treasury, but, of course, not from Mr. Riggs, but through the regular Teller. In the light of later days, this seemingly funny transaction explains itself. Mr. Ottman was preparing to show that he got $500 bills legitimately; "only that, and nothing more."

The prisoner, Benjamin B. Halleck, is the son of a Universalist minister who lost his life in a railroad accident on the Erie Road. The circumstances of this disaster and the horrible death of Halleck's father are familiar to many of our readers. He was fastened in the burning wreck of the train in such a manner that, though he could make his situation known, no assistance could be rendered to extricate him, and he literally roasted alive. He had been preaching at Mohawk, N. Y., just prior to the accident. Some time after the catastrophe the friends of Halleck's widowed mother made an effort to get him a situation in the Treasury, and the relation of the circumstances of the tragic taking off of the father had such an influence on the sympathetic nature of Gen. Spinner that the desired position was granted without any special recommendation being required. Up to the time of the robbery Halleck attended to his duties with punctuality, an industry that won for him the esteem of all of his superiors. His reputation was thought to be irreproachable by all inside of the building, and when every one in the cash-room came under the ban of suspicion, Gen. Spinner happened to reflect on Halleck, in a conversation with Mr. Wyman, the chief of the division. That official, who had listened gravely when those much higher in authority were spoken of, actually laughed and said, "The idea of charging 'innocent Benny' with any such crime." It never struck him that under a pleasing exterior, &c., &c. It appears, however, that outside he was a little better known. For instance, he was frequently in the habit of borrowing money at usurious rates of interest, and it is seen that he sometimes engaged in gambling. Halleck is a married man, but he has no children. His wife is at present absent from the city.

THE FIRES OF THREE MONTHS.

The report of the Fire Department for the quarter ending June 30 records 360 fires, of which 233 were confined to the buildings in which they originated, while in nine instances only did the fires extend to other buildings. Three of the total number were on board of vessels. Of the total number 50 were discovered by firemen, 91 by policemen, 35 by bell-ringers, and 184 by citizens. The table showing the loss occasioned by the various fires, how they were extinguished, and the amount of insurance on the building destroyed is as follows:

HOW EXTINGUISHED.

By fire-extinguishers	37
By buckets of water, &c.	212
By chemical engines	6
By hydrant stream	6
By one engine, steam	37
By more than one engine, steam	62
Total	360

ESTIMATED LOSS AND INSURANCE.

	Loss.	Insurance.
On buildings	$183,039	$1,796,225
On stock, &c.	648,380	4,838,625
Total	$831,519	$6,634,910

Uninsured Loss.

On buildings	$51,759
On stock	56,790
Total	$108,549

SUMMER STRIKES.

The Brown Stone Rubbers' Association held a special meeting last evening at Central Hall, East Forty-seventh street, and after a protracted session finally adopted resolutions demanding an increase in wages from $2 per day to $2 50, the old standard, and instructing the members to strike forthwith where their demands were not complied with by employers. As there are only about ten of the yards paying the reduced rates, and in such cases only to inferior hands, it is probable that the strike will be comparatively light, notwithstanding that the action of the meeting was unanimous. The majority of those present during the proceedings reported that they were receiving the full rate for ten hours' work, or $2 for nine hours' work. For the protection of those not paid the highest wages the passage of the resolution was deemed expedient. The shoe cutters formerly employed by Messrs. E. C. Burt & Co., of No. 91 Thomas street, are still maintaining their strike and holding frequent meetings to increase their numbers and strength. At the cutters' headquarters, No. 92 Chambers street, it was stated yesterday that Mr. Burt had offered to take back six of his former cutters, and to increase their salary to $30, but this story Mr. Burt positively contradicted. The strikers, who claim to have gained considerable strength by the union of the "bottomers" with them, are confident of ultimately gaining their point. On the other hand, Mr. Burt, whose business has been materially interfered with in consequence of the strike, declares his intention of now carrying on the business without the strikers. He had, he said, offered them just propositions, but since they had obstinately refused them, he would no longer endeavor to attempt a compromise. A meeting of Lodge No. 130, of Brooklyn, E. D., was held last evening for the purpose of officially recognizing and indorsing the constitution of the "cutters" and "bottomers."

CAPT. BURDEN'S TRIAL.

THE CASE CLOSED YESTERDAY—TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENSE—MARTINOT IMPEACHED.

The trial of Capt. Henry Burden, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, on complaint of receiving money from panel-thieves and criminals, and for neglecting to break up panel-houses, gambling-dens, and other places of bad repute while he was in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct from 1869 to 1873, was resumed before President Matsell and Commissioner Voorhis yesterday. The interest in the case seems to have disappeared, as very few persons besides those summoned as witnesses were present in the court-room. The first witness examined was ex-Police Justice John Cox, whose testimony was in relation to certain arrests made by Capt. Burden, the prisoners having been brought before him while on the bench at Jefferson Market Police Court. He testified that when Nellie Hoey, a well-known panel thief, was brought before him, Capt. Burden asked him to deal leniently with her, as she had promised to abandon the business. He discharged the woman, and she has since that time led a respectable life. In regard to the alleged swindling of a man out of $17,000 in the gaming establishment of Moodie & Briggs, he said that a complaint was made before him by the victim, and he thereupon issued a warrant. He did not think that Capt. Burden knew anything about the matter until after the parties had been arrested.

Ex-Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner testified that panel-houses had existed at No. 107 West Twenty-fourth street, and in Sixth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, but they had been broken up by Capt. Burden while in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; he did not know of the existence of the panel-house referred to in Sixth avenue until the proprietor endeavored to induce him to become his bondsman after his arrest; a panel-house might exist for some time in a precinct before the Captain would be aware of it, if the officer on post was "green" and did not know panel-thieves, or if from interested motives he failed to report it; he knew of a number of disorderly houses being broken up by the Police under Capt. Burden's command.

Mr. Charles W. Griswold, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, testified that during the time that Capt. Burden was in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, his reputation for vigilance in repressing houses of ill-fame was very good.

Mr. James Casey, who keeps a liquor store on Sixth avenue, near Twenty-third street, testified that Martinot, the principal complainant against Capt. Burden, kept a change of clothing at his place, and frequently came there during the night and changed his clothing, doffing his uniform and putting on plain clothes.

Patrolman John Brennan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that while in the Twenty-ninth Precinct he had broken up two panel-houses on Fourth avenue. The Captain had given orders to all the men to look out for and break up panel-houses.

Capt. Burden then resumed his testimony, which had been interrupted at the previous adjournment. He said that while in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct not a single complaint against a gambling-house had been made to him. He never visited a gambling-house during all that time; Martinot never reported to him that there was gambling going on at Broadway and Thirtieth street; when he was placed in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct he was directed by a superior officer not to interfere with gaming-houses. He declined to answer who gave him these instructions, but admitted that it was one higher in authority than the Superintendent. There were over 100 houses of ill-fame in the precinct at that time. He had "raided" on a large number of them, but the parties, after being held to bail, returned to the houses. He understood that Chamberlain's gaming-house, at No. 8, and Ransom's, at No. 11 West Twenty-fifth street, were open, but he never had a complaint against them. John Morrissey lived in the precinct then, but his place was not open. He referred to the breaking up of a panel-house in Sixth avenue, when Johnny Rivers was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for burglary in breaking into an adjoining house in his efforts to escape from the Police. Rivers was indicted, but as far as he knew was never brought to trial. He asked for Martinot's transfer because he had lost confidence in him. Capt. Burden was asked how much he was worth, but said he could not tell. He inherited property in Ravenswood from his father, who died in 1851, which had greatly increased in value. He believed that he was reputed to be worth a great deal of money, but he declined to state what his property was worth, as it was his own private business. The rest of his testimony was unimportant.

George B. Road and John McDonald, door-keepers at the New-Haven Depot when Martinot was on duty there, testified that confidence men operated about the depot before Martinot came there, while he was there, and after he left. Had never seen him in conversation with these confidence men

John W. Onderdonk, of No. 592 Sixth avenue, a hardware dealer, testified in relation to an attempt which had been made to enter his store by burglars. Martinot, who was on that post, claimed the credit of having discovered and frightened off the burglars. From his knowledge of the premises, and an examination made subsequent to the burglary, he doubted Martinot's statement, and he has since been informed that Martinot had been seen standing in front of the store while the burglars were at work in the place.

Patrolman McKenzie testified that at about 2 o'clock on the morning on which the Corwin burglary was committed he met Martinot in front of the store. Martinot asked him if he had seen the Roundsman, and told him if he went down two blocks to Sixth avenue he would meet him. McKenzie went to Sixth avenue and met the Roundsman. At 4 o'clock that morning Martinot reported finding the store open.

Several witnesses were examined in relation to the reputation of Theodore Allen, and two of them testified that he was not to be believed under oath.

Martinot then took the stand and uttered a general denial to all the charges that had been made against him, accusing a number of the witnesses with having sworn falsely in their testimony. He produced a copy of the conviction of Theodore Allen of petit larceny, and also of Wes. and Mart. Allen, his brothers, who are now confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

This concluded the testimony and Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who appeared for Capt. Burden, received permission to hand in to the Commissioners a printed argument on behalf of his client. The case was then closed.

LATEST POLICE NEWS.

A boy named Gustav Currè, aged ten years, was picked up by an officer last night at the corner of Twentieth street and Fourth avenue. When taken to the station-house, he said he had left his home in Paterson, N. J., on the previous day, with the determination of seeking his fortune. On his person was found $2 02, and in a satchel which he carried was an old-fashioned pistol, some clothing, and a book which had evidently inspired the boy to leave home. He was not disconcerted in the least, and did not wish to be sent home. His parents will be communicated with to-day.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Thirteenth Precinct, made a descent upon the suspected gambling-house at No. 600 Grand street, last evening, and captured nine men, 128 ivory checks, and $32 in money. George Williams, the proprietor, was among the men who were arrested. The others all claimed to have come from New-Jersey.

At about 4:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday, John Groen, a shoemaker, seventy years of age, doing business at No. 123 Forsyth street, was accidentally poisoned by drinking two ounces of creosote, which he supposed to be liquor. He died about half an hour after swallowing the poison.

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER DRAKE.

The funeral of Commander Drake, United States Navy, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, in Newark, and was largely attended. The funeral procession moved from the house about 2 o'clock, with Lieuts. George M. Totten, J. Hazleit, William McCarthy Little, and A. J. Iverson, from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and two Newark gentlemen, as pall-bearers. Solemn services were held in the Trinity Episcopal Church under the direction of Rev. Dr. Boggs, who delivered some remarks appropriate to the occasion. At the close of the services the remains were conveyed to Mount Pleasant Cemetery and interred in the family vault.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club was called to assemble at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, but as on the previous Monday there was not a sufficient number present to constitute a quorum, and no business was transacted. Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. Knox, and Mr. Robert Johnston were present. The latter stated that he had received the following additional subscriptions to the fund: Joseph I. Doughew, $50; Judge W. C. Barrett, $25; Chamberlain J. Nelson Tappan, $25; Col. George McClure, $20; Dr. S. H. Everett, of New-Orleans, $20; Henry Tileston, $10; W. Graham, $10; Edward Johnston, $20.

A VERY BIG ONE.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald* tells this story: "At 9:20 o'clock last night (Aug. 4) the sky was brilliantly illuminated by a meteor, which seemingly burst into view from the zenith and shot athwart the sky to the north-east. The meteor was to our vision about the size of a railway car, and in the six or eight seconds of its flight lit up the earth so that one could have readily seen to pick up a pin from the ground. The course of the meteor was marked by a stream of scintillating fire."

The Nashville *Republican Banner* also says: "The same meteor was witnessed here by numbers of people, and a representative of the *Banner* at Hendersonville, in the adjacent county, saw it from its beginning to its disappearance. It was the most brilliant and the largest meteor witnessed here since the famous one of 1861."

ITALY.

CONDITION OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

BUILDING AT THE CAPITAL—THE WORKING MAN AND HIS LOT—A LACK OF INDUSTRIES—THE SYSTEM OF THE VATICAN—A HOPELESS CONDITION—THE SOCIAL QUESTION UPPERMOST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 19, 1875.

Rome is now settled down into the almost stupid quiet of the long Summer vacation. In our foreign quarter of the Piazza di Spagna and the Trinita dei Monti not a single straggling tourist is left, and the streets and squares are quite deserted, or are given over to the *garzoni* of the bakers, butchers, and wine merchants, who go and come making their domiciliary calls. The bright sunshine cuts great blocks of shadow upon the clean pavement, and to this shelter all fly who are obliged to be abroad. As for the heat, it is not excessive, for the breezes that come sweeping across the Campagna from the Mediterranean temper the ardor of the sun's rays, falling from a meridian on a line of 42°, or about that of New-York.

THE ITALIAN WORKING MAN.

Labor is now partially suspended on the buildings which have for some time been going forward in Rome. By the Autumn and Winter of the present year, six or eight thousand rooms will be ready for the market and such occupants as may present themselves who are able to pay twenty or five and twenty francs a month per room, large and small together as they run. Most of those seeking accommodations are placemen of the Government, with pay ranging from $200 to $400 a year. Those with families have to rub along as best they can with such compensation. Many of these are still waiting at Florence to have houses at a price within their ability to pay got ready for them here. As for the laborers who knock off work for the two or three hot months, they go to their country homes to help in the farm-work, and recruit a little their strength for the hard trial of the life of the stonemason, working in the city in the Winter. I talked with Beppo before he set off for Terni, as I have so many times with others of his class, to learn from their own lips all about their condition. Beppo is a wide-awake rustic Apollo of twenty-four, who, if he had been born to what is called "better condition," would have made his mark, or market, with his handsome face and figure, and well-disposed intelligence. But what is Beppo's actual lot and hope? He is paid from thirty to forty soldi, or cents, per day for his labor, and is not always sure of employment at that. Of this he has to pay out seven or eight francs a month, or five or six cents a day, for his room, such as it is—and in it are lodged six or eight others—and the rest goes for nourishment and such rude covering as makes his person as decent as that of others of his craft. His sister of eighteen is about to be married, and she writes to him from their little native town, near Ancona, asking him to contribute something toward her dower. She will not probably carry to her husband *roba* of the value altogether of more than thirty francs, and to this Beppo is not able to contribute anything. He showed me the letter, written in tolerably correct Italian, for it has been the good fortune of both to be taught how to read and write. The story of Beppo is that of a great many, if not most, of his class in Italy. Some earn a little more, for the pay of stone and brick masons ranges as high as forty, fifty, and sixty cents a day; but the last-named is the maximum, and is an unusual compensation. When I look at the walls, three and four feet thick, and so imperishably solid, which these men build, I regard the craft with a sort of worshipful admiration, such as would be becoming to one were he of the brotherhood of "Free and Accepted" Masons.

A LACK OF INDUSTRIES.

It does seem strange that men who, by their property and social position, are to be held to a great extent responsible for the condition of this society, make so little effort to set on foot industries to put work into the hands and bread into the mouths of the dependent classes of the population! Below the line of Rome there is hardly a pound of cotton spun or woven into fabrics to cover the backs and give employment to a mass of inhabitants which cannot fall much short of 10,000,000. Very little cotton is manufactured in any part of Italy, but most of the cotton stuffs come from England and France and Switzerland. One would think that for a manufactured article so easily produced, and of such universal necessity, a country with so great an amount of operative force would not continue to depend upon others.

THE SYSTEM OF THE VATICAN.

The system of the Vatican has not been one to favor industry. A spirit of self-dependence among the people has not been encouraged. The influence of the customs of feudal times has been kept up by the hierarchy, and a slavish and abject looking up to, and hanging on to, superiors, has been taught. The Pontiff is chief almoner, and Cardinals and Monsignori kiss his hand and foot and receive their favors. The lower clergy, monks, nuns, *et id genus omne*, kiss the hands of the Prelates and receive, and so along down the dependence and humiliation to win favor continue, until we reach the door of the Convent of the Capuchins—themselves dependent upon begging—where we find, at 12 o'clock, a throng of the most miserable of the out-of-door paupers waiting to receive each his portion of the *minestra*, or soup, every day dealt out. It is the chain with which a great part of the population of Rome was "darkly bound" to the Vatican and to obedience.

A HOPELESS CONDITION.

The condition of the lower classes of the population in these countries in sufficiently miserable, and the opportunities for amelioration are few and meagre. There are not many examples of those starting out from the ranks of the proletaire masses who have come at last to fortune and position. Such cases as those of Torlonia and Antonelli, and the Duke Grazioli, here in Rome, are the rare exceptions. These owe their good luck in great part to the fact that their fortunes were closely hitched on to those of the Papacy, which has never neglected to turn to account the superior wit and intelligence of those inclined to be its obedient servants. It is a great pity that such as these, raised to affluence by their own energy, do not make an effort to help to improve the condition of the mechanics and working men of Rome. The cry is general, that the so-called patricians, neither by their example, the use of their capital, nor by their moral encouragement, do anything to cause industry to flourish and dispel the languor of a hopeless inaction, in the city which is the seat and centre of their material interests, and which should be the object of their pride and affections, as it is that with which their fortunes have always been associated. The political question is for the Italians pretty well settle d, and the social question is that which now demands the attention of philosophic minds. *L'Italia è fatta, ed ora bisogna fare gli Italiani*, said Massimo d'Azeglio. And to "make" the nation, according to the idea of that enlightened patriot, industry and instruction, extended among the masses of the people, can do the most important part.

SENATOR ANTHONY'S VIEWS.

The Boston *Globe* says: "Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, has been asked what he thinks about the political prospects, and says it is a pretty hard conundrum. The great questions will be, the maintaining of the Union 'on the principles that prevailed during the late war,' (which is rather a foggy statement,) and the currency question. The tariff and labor issues will have to wait. He doesn't believe the Southern Democrats will be unwise enough to insist on having the Presidential candidates, and thinks Hendricks has the best chance for the nomination among those talked of, though one to fifty against the field would be about a square bet on the chance that some man not now talked about will be presented. The Liberals, he thinks, will return to the Republican fold, but he does not hazard any prediction as to the results of the Presidential campaign."

MR. BOGY ON FINANCE.

HE BELIEVES IN HARD MONEY, BUT STILL THINKS THE WAY TO ATTAIN IT IS FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE GREENBACKS IN PAYMENT FOR DUTIES.

United States Senator Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri, has written a long letter giving his views "on the so-called question of finance." He says:

"If you will carefully read everything which has been written and said by a certain class of persons on the subject, from Judge Kelley down, you will see that they think and speak of paper as money as possessing only one character—that is, as a measure of exchange, and not as a medium of value. They desire that this medium of exchange should be abundant. Judge Kelley says that unless there is plenty of this paper in circulation the work-shops and factories throughout the country will be closed, referring to it only as a medium or means of exchange. And so that this paper should continue to be abundant he proposes the convertible bond—so as to enable parties needing this medium to procure it when wanted by exchanging bonds for it. All inflationists are in favor of an abundance of paper to be used as a medium of exchange, and it is only in this character that this class of men look at it. Taking that view of the subject myself, I advocated at the first session of the Forty-third Congress an increase of paper money for the West, believing that we needed at that time a larger volume of this medium of exchange, the national bank system as then in force having deprived us of our just proportion of circulation. I believed then, as I do now, that we had not a sufficiency of this medium of exchange, while the East had an excess, which enabled it to control and to dictate the prices of our Western productions. I take pride now in looking over the speeches I made in the Senate at this time, as I believed that I faithfully represented the needs and the wants of the State I had the honor to speak for. I was called an inflationist—and so I was in one sense, yet not in the sense in which the present advocates of an irredeemable paper issue contend for. At this period of extended commerce, gold and silver by themselves are not sufficient to meet and supply the wants of the commercial world, as mediums of exchange, and it is for this reason that the intellect of modern times has invented this additional means—of paper—to be used for this purpose. But this at best is nothing but a credit, also of modern birth and made equally necessary by the wants of commerce. Paper, used as money, is nothing but credit in this shape, and no more nor less than the note of an individual. For example: I give you my note for $100; the note or paper on which it is written is by itself of no value. Yet this represents the value of $100, because my credit is good for that sum—and this note is the evidence that I owe you this sum, which at a future day I will take up with something else. With what? Either with coin or with paper. But this paper itself is but a promise to pay—and is the promise either of a bank or of the Government. Now, who is to take up this paper with which I have taken up my own note? If it is never to be taken up, will it have any value? Would my note, however rich I might be, be of any value if it were known that it never would be redeemed or taken up? Is there practically any difference between them? The idea of future redemption is the only thing that gives to both any value whatever. The value of both depends on credit. The life of paper to be of any value, is its invariable and constant ability to be redeemed in the same way as my note—and whenever it loses this character it at once and immediately ceases to have any value whatever. * * * Believing, as I did, and as I yet do, that paper money, as it is called, was of great value as a means of exchange I opposed, and am yet opposed to contraction, or to any step that looks that way. I voted all the time against this, and would do so again, as experience and observation have both satisfied me of the correctness of my opposition to this measure. In my estimation, to enforce this would lead to wide-spread ruin and bankruptcy. We certainly have not too much paper money, although at this time there appears to be a great glut in the different commercial centres, but if business would revive there would not be found any too much. My idea is, not to contract, but to appreciate this paper circulation, to give it a value equal to coin. I believe this can be done, and until this is done I do not believe we will see any solid prosperity in this country. Many men think that we can never resume specie payments unless there is one dollar of coin for every dollar of paper outstanding. This is simply a fallacy, which experience and reason will easily make plain. Everyone old enough to remember our old State bank system, and indeed including the old United States Bank, knows that it was considered safe banking to authorize the issue of two and one-half dollars in paper for every dollar in coin. This was considered perfectly safe. Indeed, some banks authorized a larger disproportion, yet these banks were specie-paying banks. Then, as now, the question could have been asked, how could a bank redeem two and a half dollars with one of coin? This could only be done, for the reason already stated, which is, that the value of this paper was credit, and which credit was maintained by the fact that the note was convertible at any time into coin—and as paper, used as money, is more convenient than coin, as long as the credit on which it rested was maintained, no one wanted to convert it and nobody wanted coin; but take away this credit, and immediately all the holders of it would rush to the bank for coin. * * * This credit, in my opinion, can be created and maintained by the Government of the United States receiving its own legal tenders in payment of all debts whatsoever due to it by any of its citizens; and if this were done, I am firmly of the opinion that we have enough gold to resume specie payments, and without it we never can. We have all the coin we are justly entitled to by the laws of trade, and cannot have any more. And if we were to force coin to this country by any unnatural process—for example, the sale of bonds in Europe for coin to be brought here—it would go right back. It will not remain here unless the laws of trade keep it here. And if the production annually from California and other gold-fields were double what it is now, we would not have any more. Coin, like water, will seek and always finds its level. The problem to be solved, then, is how to appreciate the paper money now in circulation so as to make it equal to gold, and yet at the same time not bring about contraction. I believe this can be done. On the 22d of December last I introduced in the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1875, duties on imports may be paid in legal-tender notes, or coin, at the option of the importer.

My resolution was not adopted. I believe this to be the road, and the only road that leads to specie resumption, and until this is done resumption will continue to be an impossibility. I furthermore believe that if this was adopted it would not only lead to resumption, but to prosperity throughout the country, and not to a paper inflation, but in fact to a gold inflation."

GOV. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS.

The New Orleans *Times*, although a Democratic paper, speaks very highly of the recent appointments by Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana. Of one, Judge H. C. Dibble, who has been reappointed Assistant Attorney General, it says: "No charge of dishonesty in any capacity has ever been made against Judge Dibble by those who have been most violently opposed to him politically. We do not believe that in all his party the Governor could have found a man who knows the law better, and who will do his duty to the State more thoroughly and satisfactorily to the city Bar, than Judge Dibble." And of the other, Hon. Hiram R. Steele, a native of Vermont, who has been made Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, it says: "It has frequently been necessary for this journal to criticise unfavorably some of the appointments of the Governor. In this case, however, we heartily approve of the promotion of Judge Steele. While a resident of the parish of Tensas, this gentleman had the respect and regard of all his neighbors, and indeed of the gentlemen of the entire parish, because of his upright course while in official position, and in private life on account of his fine social qualities, and knowledge and appreciation of the usages of good society. The people of the State will not forget, too, that it was because of Steele's personal interference in their behalf, that suspension of collection of back taxes was ordered, and planters who were unable to pay their back taxes were permitted to make their crops in peace and enjoy the fruits of their industry, and no tax collector could molest or make them afraid. Judge Steele is one of the very few members of the dominant party in Louisiana which has sternly refused to strike hands with the plunderers of the State, and whose character is free from any taint of corruption. The elevation of such a man as Judge Steele to a high judicial position speaks well for Gov. Kellogg's political sagacity and determination to guard the interests of the people and State, and augurs well for the encouraging change now being seen in our political affairs."

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S REMAINS.

The Lexington, (Ky.) *Press* of Aug. 5 says: "The remains of Gen. John C. Breckinridge were removed yesterday from the vault where they were placed at the time of his funeral, and buried in a lot which his family have purchased since his death, in the Lexington Cemetery. The removal was made in the presence of his family and a few friends only, and was so quietly done that but few persons were aware of what was taking place until the change had been made. The lot purchased for this purpose is one of the most desirable in our beautiful cemetery, being the one which Robert Wickliffe early selected, but afterward deeded to the Orphan Asylum of this city. In this connection it may be well to say that the statement which has been going the rounds of the press, that Gen. Breckinridge had expressed the desire to be buried at Frankfort is untrue. No such expression of feeling was ever made, nor has it been the intention of his family to place him anywhere but where he now rests. Peace to the ashes of the great, the brave, the pure statesman."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A SEA ADVENTURE.

A SHIP ASHORE IN MID-OCEAN—A NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE FRIGHTFUL ROCKS.

A correspondent sends the Boston *Globe* the following account of personal adventure:

"We were on a voyage from Charleston, S. C., to Matanzas. We passed the 'Hole in the Wall' on the island of Great Abaco, one of the Bahamas, about 6 o'clock in the morning, and passed on to the Bahama Banks and shaped our course for Double Headed Shot Key, which is on the western edge of a large shoal called Salt Key Bank, with water from one to seven fathoms deep, surrounded by rocks great and small. At the western extremity is a light-house. We intended to pass just to the westward of the Key. The water on the banks looks somewhat like a 'milky way,' owing to the shallowness of the water and the clean white sand at the bottom, which can be seen plainly from the ship's deck. When about half way across, the ship struck bottom and stuck fast. We were out of sight of land. The Bahamas were many miles to the north, the coast of Florida many miles to the west, and between that and us was the Gulf Stream. The island of Cuba, our destination, was away off to the south-west. It was not an enviable position. Whether we were too far to the west or east was uncertain, but this much was certain, it would not do to remain there unless we were ready to become the prey of wreckers, who hovered in the distance, or food for sharks. There was a strong breeze blowing from the north which was increasing, and in a short time the ship would break up. The order was given to lighten ship by throwing over the cargo, and soon we rubbed over the shoal spot and left the banks late in the afternoon, and we were off at a tremendous speed for the Key. Meantime the wind increased so that we were obliged to double reef all round, which had just been done, and we were driving along with topsail yards settled down on the caps, quivering at every plunge, when the second mate sang out from the foretopsail yard sang out, 'Breakers ahead!' which proved to be the Dog Rocks on Salt Key Bank. The Captain then ordered the ship's course altered to the westward, and she was hauled close upon the wind, thinking we could weather the rocks. All hands were ordered aloft to shake the reefs out of the topsails and set the topgallant sails, which order had hardly been accomplished when the second mate again sang out, 'Breakers on the weather bow!' The current had been setting strongly from the west and we had been carried so far to the east that we could not 'lay up,' as the wind then was and pass to westward of the rocks. The wind was blowing terrifically, it was dark, and the rocks were close on hand to the leeward; the breakers were tumbling and roaring like many thunders. It was no time to debate. It would be dangerous to try to tack, as she might miss stay and be swept among the breakers. 'Hard starboad your helm!' shouted the Captain, and the ship wore round and headed to the eastward, and we hoped to pass to the eastward of the bank. It was not long before the second mate sang out from the fore-top, 'Breakers on the lee bow!' and again in the next breath, 'Breakers ahead!' 'Keep her close to the wind,' shouted the Captain. The wind had veered round to the eastward and headed us off, but we hoped nevertheless by carrying sail hard to fetch clear. Then commenced the tug of war. The wind was howling through the rigging; the breakers under our lee were roaring and surging as though they would tear the rocks from their foundations; the ship was laboring hard and straining heavily under the tremendous press of sail. The pumps were sounded and it was found that the ship was leaking badly; the pumps were manned and kept at work constantly, the men being relieved every half hour; still the water kept gaining. Thus we continued, gradually nearing the rocks as we worked to the eastward, when, about 12 o'clock at night, a fearful crash was heard above the clashing of the elements. The ship suddenly broached to, and for a while became unmanageable. The foreyard had been carried away in the slings and came thundering down on deck. Confusion reigned; the foretopsail was blown to ribbons, the foresail could not be set now that the foreyard was gone. The sea was making clean breaches over us from stem to stern; the situation was critical; there seemed to be no possibility of passing to the eastward of the Key. If we should be thrown broadside on the rocks, we should be dashed to pieces instantly. What should be done? At intervals there seemed to be spaces between the rocks of width sufficient to allow a vessel to pass through, providing there were no rocks in those spaces below the surface. Our only chance seemed to be to head the ship for the breakers, and try and pass between the rocks and then run the ship over the shoal if possible, and if we struck, to lash ourselves to the wreck. Desperate scheme, but the only one available! The ship was headed for an opening between the rocks and plunged forward toward the chasm, and the small lines got together with which to lash ourselves, when suddenly the wind shifted to the westward. We altered our course to the eastward, set out topgallant sails, which had been taken in during the night, and cleared the Key about 6 o'clock in the morning. The day following we took on board a pilot and entered Matanzas."

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

A NEGRO GIRL THROWS BRICKS AND STONES, AND FOR A WHILE HER MISCHIEF IS ASCRIBED TO SPIRITS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* of the 7th inst. thus tells how a girl's mischievous acts were exposed: "All newspaper readers in this State remember the startling and unaccountable manifestations which occurred at Surrency, on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, a year or two since, and which was attributed to the agency of spirits. The house of Mr. Surrency was turned into a pandemonium for the time being. Crockery from unseen sources would fall into the middle of the rooms, brick-bats would crash down, and billets of wood would be hurled in at windows, seemingly without any human agency. The wonderful occurrences, however, finally stopped, and after a while lived only in the remembrance of those who had witnessed and heard of them. Some time since similar manifestations began in the family of a very estimable lady, Mrs. Russell Johnson, of Bartow, on the line of the Central Railroad. The crockery, brick-bats, and other portable and small articles, rained about the house in the most astonishing manner, causing no little terror to the inmates. However, Mr. John A. McMillan, a son-in-law of Mrs. Johnson, not being frightened entirely out of his wits, noted the similarity of the manifestations to those at Surrency, and finally remembered that they had employed in the family as a servant at the time, a colored girl who had also been in the employ of Mr. Surrency at the time those strange freaks of the unseen agency took place in his house. Thinking that the two must certainly have some connection with each other, a strict watch was kept upon this girl, and she was finally detected in the act of taking a brick from a concealed position about her person and hurling it into the middle of the room. Here then was the secret. She was immediately apprehended, and under fear of being dealt with by law, confessed that she was the author of the mischief."

FARMERS' TROUBLES IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of a recent date says: "We do not see any serious danger that the people of California will become idlers, as many of the Southern Italians and Southern Spaniards are; but a considerable proportion of the people coming from the East of late seem to think that they ought to be able to live without hard work, to get two or three times as much for their labor as can be got in the East. The grain farmers, as a class, cannot afford to pay the current prices of farm labor, and the proportion of farmers who have saved $5,000 or $10,000 out of grain crops, after paying all expenses and supporting their families, within the last ten years, is thrice as large in Iowa and Wisconsin as in California, and for such sums as $15,000 or $20,000 is ten times as large. In fact it is one of the greatest rarities to find a California farmer who has made anything out of grain after a succession of crops. A few have been fortunate enough to do well in one favorable season, and have invested their money profitably in land, risking little or nothing afterward. Nearly all those farmers who have undertaken to farm extensively for year after year with hired labor have lost money. The hired men made all the profit there was in the crops, and about the last thing that a farm laborer wants to do here is to cultivate grain extensively with hired men. The land owners are impoverishing the soil in the hope of large crops, with two chances out of three against them. If the seasons here were regular, and if the crops did not usually vary from the average more than they do in Illinois, the wages of farm laborers would soon be brought to a figure that would leave a fair margin of profit, but the irregularity in the yield, with the hope of a great profit out of an exceptionally large crop, induces the maintenance of the present high rates of wages."

AN IOWA MASTODON.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *News* says: "Prof. Woodman has now in his possession and is arranging the bones of a mastodon. He already has sixty-eight bones in all, and is making search for the remaining ones. About a year ago a German farmer, living at Welton, twenty-five miles west of Davenport, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in crossing a small stream noticed something projecting from the bank of the stream which excited his curiosity. He procured a spade and commenced to unearth it, and discovered, when he had it out, that it was a huge bone of some kind. He continued his explorations, and within a few feet he found a number of other bones similar in proportions to the first. The discovery came to the ears of Prof. Woodman, and he opened negotiations with the old farmer, which resulted in his becoming the owner of the bones and of the right to search for more. Among those he now has are many of the prominent ones, which will give an idea of the size of the animal to which they belonged. The shoulder-blade, which appears as perfect as if it came from the animal yesterday, is three and a half feet long by three feet wide, and when turned up presents a surface large enough for an ordinary-sized family to dine on. The lower bone of the hind leg is about thirty-three inches long, thirty-two inches around its largest end, and heavy enough to load an ordinary man. The parts of the back-bone forming the joints are from ten to twelve inches across; one bone alone, belonging to the foot, is twenty-eight inches around. The bones are all in a fine state of preservation. It would be difficult yet to give his exact proportions, but a comparison with bones found in other places will enable us to judge. The shoulder-blade of Dr. Warren's mastodon, found near Newburg, N. Y., does not appear as large as the one which Prof. Woodman now has, and the length of Dr Warren's animal is ascertained to have been thirteen feet. That would make the length of Prof. Woodman's fully equal, and its height would be about fourteen feet. But what will be said when it is stated that this animal whose skeleton is now under investigation was only a calf? Yet this is a fact which is established by the want of perfect ossification in the joints and at the end of the scapula or shoulder-blade. There is no question that it was a very young animal. It was found about four feet from the surface, in what geologists call the drift. From all appearances the locality was the bed of a stream, and to the fine sand in which they were imbedded, no doubt, is attributed the good state of preservation in which the bones were found."

WESTERN FREIGHTS.

COMPLAINTS OF BALTIMORE MERCHANTS THAT NEW-YORK IS TOO MUCH FAVORED.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 9.

On Friday last Messrs. Adolf Ahrens, of Stirling, Ahrens & Co.; W. W. Spence, of Spence & Montague; Eugene Levering, of E. Levering & Co.; and S. P. Thompson, of Thompson & Co., visited the Camden Station, and had an interview with Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Ever since the settlement of the great railroad war, and the consequent advance in Western-bound freights by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies, there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the merchants of this city, owing to the fact that the rates on the same classes of freight from New-York to the West have been lower than from Baltimore to the West. Considering the geographical situation of the two cities, Baltimore possessing the advantage of being somewhat nearer to the principal Western cities, this was thought to be an unfair discrimination against Baltimore, and prejudicial to her mercantile and commercial interests. The leading merchants, therefore, resolved that they would do all in their power to bring about a change. Accordingly the four gentlemen above named visited Mr. King and stated the unusual disadvantages under which Baltimore merchants in competing with those of New-York, were laboring. Vice President King received them very cordially, and listened attentively to the statement as made by Mr. W. W. Spence, who acted as spokesman of the party.

Mr. King said he regretted as much as any one that these differences in freight-rates in favor of New-York should exist, but it was certainly no fault of the Baltimore and Ohio that it was so. When the railroad war was brought to a conclusion, the New-York Central and Erie Roads refused to come to terms, and were still shipping at the ruinously-low cut rates which prevailed during the war. On the settlement of the war the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies had adopted a schedule of rates from Baltimore to the West which were much lower than those prevailing before the contest began, but were higher than the schedules of the New-York Central and Erie Companies from New-York to the West. Mr. King stated that negotiations were now in progress looking to an amicable adjustment of these differences, which he thought would result satisfactorily in a few days. In fact, Mr. King satisfied the committee that the Baltimore and Ohio Company was willing to do everything reasonable to give Baltimore the advantage of being the nearest of the great Atlantic ports to the West, in the way of proportionate freight rates, as compared with those of New York. The conference was as satisfactory as it possibly could be under the circumstances.

On Saturday a reporter of the *American* visited several of the prominent sugar refiners, dealers in sugars, syrups, coffees, and other articles that enter largely into the shipments to the West, and ascertained their views with regard to the differences existing between New-York and Baltimore rates of freight to the West. The general feeling seemed to be one of great apprehension of the decrease in the volume of Western business that might ensue, and that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to remedy the existing evil, which was already very materially affecting the trade of Baltimore. One of the largest and wealthiest sugar refiners in this city said it was high time something was done, as business should, under ordinary circumstances, commence to be brisk about the middle of August and continue so until the middle of October. This year, unfortunately, there was an entire absence of any of the usual premonitory signs of activity, though the middle of August had almost been reached. He regarded the question of freight rates as one of the most serious import to the merchants of Baltimore. The New-York Central and Erie Roads were making much better rates from New-York to the West than the Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Central (Pennsylvania) Companies were from Baltimore to the West. He did not know anything about the reason alleged by the home railroad companies for this unsatisfactory and unprofitable condition of affairs, but what he did know was that it was operating greatly to the detriment of the interests of Baltimore. New-York merchants were thus enabled to offer extra inducements to Western buyers, which the latter were not slow to appreciate. There ought to be some remedy. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies should lower their rates if the New-York roads could not be induced to advance theirs. He did not think the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies should have undertaken the task of making a schedule of rates until they had secured the co-operation of the other competing roads. It was all very well to make excuses, but the stubborn fact remained that Baltimore mercantile and commercial interests, so far as they were affected by Western freight rates, were in a much worse condition now than during or previous to the railroad war. He gave the following comparison of rates on the same class of freight:

	Baltimore.	New-York.
Chicago	18	16
St. Louis	28	23
Louisville	24	21
Milwaukee	22	17
Peoria	31	25

To other points, he stated, the difference was proportionately the same. Before the railroad war the rates of freight from Baltimore to the Western points named were, on an average, eight cents lower, instead of being higher than those of New-York. He earnestly hoped that something would be speedily done that would tend to a restoration to Baltimore of the advantages that should appertain to her geographical position.

Another gentleman, a large dealer in sugars, syrups, coffee, &c., said that Western merchants as a rule preferred to buy in New-York, that city being the metropolis of the country and possessing many attractions that other cities lacked. In consequence, when goods could be purchased in New-York at the same rates as in Baltimore, many Western merchants would go to the former city to replenish their stocks. Baltimore, on account of being nearer to the West than her great rival, ought to be able to offer greater inducements to Western merchants than New-York, and could be so to-day were it not for the discrimination against her in the way of freight rates. He acknowledged that Baltimore rates on freight to the West were considerably lower than they were before the railroad war, but there was no advantage in this when the rates prevailing from New-York to the West were still lower. He did not think that the Baltimore and Ohio or Northern Central Company was to be blamed for this, as it operated as much against them in the way of reducing the amount of goods forwarded as it did against the merchants. He had understood that the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio were under the impression that the disadvantages alluded to would be removed in a few days, and he trusted that they had good grounds for so thinking.

Several other leading merchants whose views were ascertained expressed substantially the same opinions as those above noted.

SEEKING SAFETY IN CAVES.

The Thomaston (Ga.) *Herald* tells this extraordinary story: "We had a call from Mr. Harris, of Talbot County, Wednesday evening. We had heard that the people along the line of the late tornadoes in Talbot and Harris Counties were all the time much alarmed, and had dug holes or caves in the ground to get in when a storm threatened them. Not knowing whether the report was correct, we inquired of him as to its truthfulness. He assured us that most every family had dug into the ground a large hole, from five to ten feet square, owing to the size of the family. After taking out the dirt, they take off a foot or two of the surface dirt all around the top, cut down large trees, square them and place the logs side by side until the cave is entirely and securely covered with these thick logs. After laying the logs over they cover them with sound inch plank and cover the plank with dirt. When a cloud or rain comes up and the elements look threatening, all quit their fields, houses, and vocations, and seek safety in their dark caverns of earth."

AN IMITATOR OF JESSE POMEROY.

The Boston *Post* says that much excitement was created in Newton, Mass., last week in consequence of the developments regarding a youth named Archibald Jackson, who was examined before Trial Justice B. B. Johnson, on the 3d inst. Jackson, who is about eighteen years of age and respectably connected, inveigled into a field a child named William Mullen. With Jackson was a boy named John Dwyer, nine years younger, who was intimidated by his older companion to join him, not knowing for what purpose he was wanted. When Jackson succeeded in getting the Mullen child into the field, he deliberately stripped him naked and then administered to him a severe whipping, after which he taunted the little fellow on his helpless condition. While thus engaged, Jackson saw approaching a young girl about eleven years of age, whereupon he tied the limbs of the Mullen boy, and then called the girl to him. At first she appeared reluctant, but was induced to draw near to Jackson, who seized and led her to the prostrate form of his little victim, compelling her to gaze upon the boy in his nude state. He then released the girl, who fled at once. Then he untied young Mullen, who dressed rapidly and was about to depart, when Jackson again approached him with the evident intention of renewing his atrocities. Young Mullen, however, was dressed by this time, and in such a desperate frame of mind that when he saw his tormentor approaching he drew out a pocket-knife and threatened to stab Jackson. The latter thereupon picked up an ax-helve he had carried, dealt the lad a very severe blow upon one hand, compelling him to drop the weapon and flee for his life. He succeeded in reaching his home without further injury, and then gave information which led to the arrest of Jackson. In reviewing the case, the court decided that it was one of more than ordinary assault, and held the defendant Jackson for examination before the Grand Jury in the sum of $1,000, which he failed to procure. The Dwyer boy, who it appears was a compulsory participator, gave important evidence in the case, and was held as a witness.

BOATING AT YALE.

INAUGURATION OF THE CLUB SYSTEM—GENEROSITY OF F. W. STEVENS, OF THE CLASS OF '58.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 9.

It was President Ferry's intention, after securing the construction of the new Yale boat-house, to inaugurate as soon as possible some system by which boating could be made even more popular among the students than it is at present, and by which each student could have the use of a boat without buying one. The club system recently established at Harvard, although as yet an experiment, seems to be a good one. The system which President Ferry desired to establish here is similar in many respects, but superior, as he believes, in some particulars. The construction of an elegant and commodious boat-house at a cost of nearly $17,000, was a good stroke of work for one year, but President Ferry has now, somewhat unexpectedly, been assisted in establishing his club system, something he hardly hoped for so soon. On the second day of this month he received the following letter:

President C. H. Ferry:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 28th, and seeing that time is important for the formation of the clubs, inclose you a check for $1,300, to make a beginning. If you can raise the balance of the debt, $2,000, before Oct. 15, I promise you $500 toward the payment of that sum. Defeat should only make us work the harder for victory next year. Yours, truly,

FREDERIC W. STEVENS, '58.

This sum given, and the further sum promised, are in addition to Mr. Stevens' generous gift of $1,000 on the 1st day of last May.

The long-desired club system for the general participation of the students in the exercise of rowing will therefore be at once established, so far as the means will allow. The clubs will be several in number, but only one—the Stevens Club—will be established at present. The boats for this club are already contracted for, and will be ready Sept. 20, as follows: One six-oared barge, with coxswain's seat; one four-oared barge, with coxswain's seat; one pair-oar, with coxswain's seat; two double sculls, and four single sculls. The membership of this club will be limited to sixty. The annual dues of each member will be $10; also an individual deposit of $5 by each member to meet the expense of any serious damage done by him; both payable invariably in advance. Thus the different kinds of rowing are given to members at cost, the dues meeting the expenses of renewals, and, in part, of repairs.

President Ferry hopes to establish, ultimately, five clubs, which probably will be divided as follows: 1. Durfee Hall and South College. 2. Farnam Hall, North College and Chapel. 3. South Middle and outside students of the Academic Department. 4. Members of the Scientific School. 5. Members of the Post-graduate, Law, Theological, and Medical Departments, and resident graduates. When these have been established, exchanges can be made from the Stevens Club into them. Each club will elect its own officers, and will alone use its boats. The project is entirely for the benefit of the students, and will afford no revenue to the navy. Circulars will be sent to undergraduates, and, as the applications for membership will far exceed vacancies, memberships will be granted in the order that the applications are made with the fees accompanying. Again we have occasion to praise President Ferry for his unceasing labors, which have resulted in a boat-house, and, now, in this system. Mr. Stevens is a New-York gentleman of wealth. Old boating graduates will remember his brother, A. H. Stevens, who was a prominent oarsman in 1854.

THE CASE OF JOHN D. LEE.

LABORING UNDER A SLIGHT MISAPPREHENSION—MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG APPEALS FOR THE ABOLITION OF MORMONISM.

Under the impression that the Salt Lake jury has acquitted John D. Lee, instead of disagreeing, Brigham Young's seventeenth wife writes as follows to the Boston *Globe*:

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR: I ask the Christian people of the United States to read the news that comes to-day from Utah—John D. Lee is acquitted! This man confessed that he led the Mormons who massacred in cold blood the American emigrants, 130 souls, who attempted to cross Utah in 1859, on their way to California. His crime has been proved by every witness called, by the mouths of the miscreants he led, and not one person took the stand to defend him. It was shown that he reddened his own hands with the warm blood of women. He acted under the orders of Brigham Young and his Lieutenant, George A. Smith. And yet he has been allowed to go at large! The blood of the murdered Americans and their wives and daughters and little ones that cries out for vengeance has been spit upon by the remorseless despotism that rules Utah, and uses President Grant as its tool to-day. American Christians, as one of those who have suffered from this cruel tyranny, I appeal to you to demand that polygamy shall be abolished, and the power of its hell-born priesthood destroyed. You are responsible for it—you, by your tolerance, hold the wretched women of Utah in detested bondage; you, by your silence, sanction the bloody massacre done by Mormon assassins under priestly dictation.

I appeal to the women of America to compel the recreant Republicans to redeem their pledge to abolish the "twin barbarism" of polygamy as they abolished the kindred curse of negro slavery. Utah to-day is outraged by United States Judges, who are practically the slaves of Brigham Young—appointed by President Grant at the satanic suggestion of Senator Sargent, of California, the well-trained and well-fed spaniel of Brigham Young.

Women of America, I implore you to make your voice heard to-day, now when you know that your sisters were slaughtered and a Mormon jury says the assassins did no wrong. Appeal in person to your representatives in Congress, and insist that polygamy shall be blotted out. The voice of 20,000 polygamous wives cries out in anguish through me, appealing for the destruction of the foul institution, which blights their lives and withers up their hearts, and which, but for your support, could not be endured another year. In view of this news, it is no time to spare offenders, however high in rank; and I impeach President Grant before this people as the author of the assassin Lee's escape, by his subserviency to the hirelings of Brigham Young. If he is indifferent to the shrieks of the women slaughtered by Lee and Young, let your voice be he heard in tones so stern and loud that it will startle him from his slumbers at Long Branch.

When assassins are crowned with laurels, it is no time for our rulers to loaf by the sea-side.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG.

EVANS HOUSE, Boston, Sunday evening, Aug. 8.

MRS. JAMES A. OATES' SUIT FOR A DIVORCE.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* of Saturday, 7th inst., says that Mrs. Tracy Titus, better known as Mrs. James A. Oates, has filed her petition in a suit for divorce in that city; that she "states that she was married to Tracy W. Titus in November, 1872, and since that time the defendant has contracted the habit of drunkenness, accompanied by wasting his estate and failure to make any provision for her support. The habit of drunkenness, she states, is a confirmed one, and has continued for a period of more than one year. The plaintiff also states that since her marriage the defendant has, for a period embracing more than six months, without any fault on her part, habitually behaved toward her in such a cruel and inhuman manner as to indicate a settled aversion to her, so as to destroy permanently her peace and happiness. The plaintiff further states that since the marriage the defendant has on sundry occasions, prior to the bringing of this suit, made divers attempts to injure her, and that there is probable danger of her life if she longer remains with him. She states that before her marriage with the defendant her name was Alice Oates, and that there were no children of the said marriage. The last heard of the defendant he was in Australia. She prays for a divorce and the restoration of her name, Alice Oates. As Mr. Titus is a non-resident, the court appointed Mr. McPherson to defend the suit."

FALTERED AT THE ALTAR.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, of the 6th inst., says: "On Saturday last Mr. W. and Miss S., young and handsome, left Auburn for Opelika to become man and wife. They had no parental sanction; but love laughs at that when a railroad is near. Arrived at their destination, the gentleman soon procured a license and minister, when the marriage ceremony began. It had gotten as far as the joining hands, and the words making them one were almost announced, when the fair one peremptorily backed out, and no persuasions could induce her to go further. The pair returned to Auburn unmarried. A wise second thought probably influenced the maiden."

VERMONT VETERANS.

The programme for the three days' encampment of old soldiers at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 17, 18, and 19, is as follows: First day the soldiers will be received on their arrival by the Brattleboro company and the band, with a dress-parade at sunset, and concert by the bands in the evening. Second day, grand review by Gov. Peck, and other invited guests, at 10 o'clock A. M.; business meeting for election of officers and fixing the time and place for the next reunion, at 11 o'clock; addresses by Vice President Wilson, William M. Evarts, Frederick Billings, and Gen. W. F. Bartlett; dress-parade at 6 o'clock, and torchlight procession in the evening. Third day, regimental and other soldiers' organizations, breaking camp and return.

NEW TROUBLES OF DULUTH.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press* of the 6th inst. says: "Parties down from Duluth yesterday represent that that place and vicinity is suffering severely from a prolonged drouth. There has not been a drop of rain for twelve weeks, and the grass and garden vegetation is literally burned to a crisp, and dairymen have ceased to supply the citizens with milk and butter in consequence of a want of green provender for their cows. To add to the discomfort of the people they are nearly strangled with smoke, the surrounding woods having been on fire for weeks. Much valuable pine land is reported as being destroyed."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SCIENCE ABROAD.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on July 27: "The Geographical Exhibition was visited yesterday by nearly 12,000 persons. You have already given an account of the English Department, and the other sections are well deserving of notice, the only difficulty being to make a selection from such a multitude of interesting objects. So fine a collection of maps, globes, and scientific instruments has never, it may safely be said, been before seen. It is chiefly installed in the restored southern wing of the Tuileries, reaching up to the topmost story, but there are annexes on the terrace alongside the Seine, and the national library forms an additional annexe, the valuable maps, charts, &c., of that institution being thrown open to public inspection. Taking this first in order, mention must be made of ancient maps dating from the eleventh century. It is curious to remark how long a rein was given to the imagination in the infancy of geography. Mere guessing or preconceived ideas filled up the vacuum left by actual investigation. Many or the maps, moreover, are rather pictures than maps—the ocean studded with vessels and the interior of continents being filled in with representations of fighting negroes, wild beasts, &c. Africa, in particular, is favored with these ornaments. The frontispiece of the Commentary of Beatus on the Apocalypse, a manuscript of the eleventh century, consists of a map of the world elaborately designed in this fashion, and is the oldest production of the kind to be found in the exhibition. There is also a Saracenic simile of a map of the world executed by order of Henry II., or, as some critics think, in the reign of Francis I. There are Chinese and Japanese maps, not, of course, of so remote a date. The oldest of them is dated 1671, but equally interesting. There are also charts of the Mediterranean by Gaspar Vicgas, 1534, an Arabic celestial globe in bronze of the eleventh century, Arabic astrolabes, a planisphere, perpetual calendar of the seventeenth century, plans of the towns dated 1572, a plan of the environs of Versailles drawn by Louis XVI., and a portrait of Sir J. Franklin, presented by Capt. Washington in 1859. Passing on to the Louvre, it is difficult to single out a few from the many splendid maps due to the initiative of various Governments. One of the walls of the hall in which the Congress will meet is occupied by the map of France, prepared by the military staff, 1818 to 1875. It is on the scale of one to 80,000, and this, it is said, is the first time the separate sheets have been put together. A colored line marks off the territory ceded in 1871, which had been surveyed before it had ceased to be French soil. The German, Austrian, and Russian official maps are equally elaborate. Perthes, of Weimar, naturally occupies a prominent place in the German department; the relief maps exhibited by him and many other firms are admirably executed, and must be of inestimable service in teaching geography. This branch of education, by the way, has consciously been too little attended to in France, and there seems a great desire to make up for lost time hereby. A number of geographical games, combining amusement and instruction, are exhibited, and one exhibitor suggests the utilization of ornamental pieces of water by representing the continents and islands of the world. This idea is evidently borrowed from a school-master at Montrouge, who has laid out his garden as a relief surface. Among the objects in another exhibitor stands a relief map of France, with holes drilled at all the points where important battles have been fought. Pupils are expected to fill these in with yellow and black pegs, according as they are associated with victories or defeats. The Austrian Government has forwarded the photographs and maps of the recent polar expedition the views of the midnight sun being extremely interesting, while the French Government exhibits the instruments used in observing the transit of Venus, as also a collection of tools and vestiges of primitive man found in the Pyrenees. Switzerland furnishes specimens of the rocks met with in the St. Gothard Tunnel works, with the instruments employed in boring, and one room is devoted to the instruments of the Alpine clubs of different countries. Among the curiosities may be cited a plaster cast of an aerolite weighing 20,000 kilogrammes, found on the coast of Green-land in 1750; a collection of waifs thrown up by the Gulf Stream on the shores of Norway, the jewels and ornaments of the Khan of Khiva, exhibited by the Emperor of Russia; the autograph atlas of Philip II. of Spain, dedicated to his father; Tycho Brahe's treatise on Astronomy, presented by him; Sedziger and Cabot's map of the world. As to the photographs of scenery and costumes, statistics, books of travel, theodolites, compasses, and other objects more or less germane to a geographical exhibition, they are too numerous to particularize. With regard to the countries represented, some idea may be formed of the space occupied by each by the number of articles exhibited. France has 1,565, without re-koning the 514 at the National Library; Austria-Hungary, 483; Holland, 393; Belgium, 335; Sweden and Norway, 329; Switzerland, 236; Germany, 173; Argentine Republic, 159; England, 134; Denmark, 110; Belgium, 94; Italy, 89; Spain, 62; Turkey 48; Chili, 26; Japan, 13, and Hawaii, 8. The American and Portuguese collections did not arrive in time to appear in the catalogue.

AN OLD-TIME TORTURE.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 29 says: "The Paris newspapers have—with what foundation in fact we are unable to say and reluctant to surmise—been actively engaged lately in lionizing a certain Father Remy, who is said to have returned from Tibet, in which regions he has made a number of conversions under certainly extraordinary circumstances. The story goes that he fell, as a missionary, under the suspicion of the local authorities, and the *odium theologicum* reached the unpleasant climax of the luckless ecclesiastic being condemned to be *ecartelé*, or quartered. An attempt was actually made to put the sentence into effect—*le Père* Remy's legs and arms being tied to four horses, which were straightway driven in different directions. But, it is added, the devoted missionary is a very powerful man, and the steeds, with all their strength, did not succeed in tearing him asunder. His persecutors, the story goes on to say, were so struck by his seemingly miraculous powers of endurance that they embraced the quasi-martyr, and were forthwith converted to Christianity. Of this tale it may be said, that, as it answers the Italian condition of being *ben trovato*, and next, that if it be an invention, it should have been written by a medical man, for only skillful anatomists know what a herculean task it is to tear a living human body into quarters. Muscularity has nothing whatever to do with the resistance the human frame will offer to mutilation or division. It is a matter of thews and sinews—of gristle, in fact. It is very difficult to break a man's skull, unless knowingly or unknowingly, the beau be hit in precisely the proper place; but it is much more difficult to rend him asunder bodily. In the days of torture prisoners might be racked day after day and their limbs dislocated and rent time after time, but the frame of the tormented wretch still held good. As for quartering a sufferer by means of horses, there are two celebrated instances on historic record showing how hard it is to perform the diabolical operation. Ravaillac, the assassin of Henri Quatre, was not a very powerful man. He had been so racked, thumbscrewed, booted, torn with red-hot pincers, and seethed with boiling oil and molten lead, that when he was tried for the quadruple he was a mere bag of bones, bruises, and gaping wounds. Yet his body resisted the tugging of the horses for forty-five minutes. A hundred and fifty years later Damiens, the madman who just pricked Louis XV with a pen-knife, was tortured in the same abominable manner as Ravaillac had been. Then he was put to the horse ordeal; but nearly an hour elapsed and the body of the miserable wretch yet held together. Then they lashed the horses savagely to make them plunge the more fiercely; and the fine court ladies in the gallery specially erected for them to witness the show cried in their pretty *argot*, *O, les pauv' zevaux!* They pitied the scourged steeds; they did not pity the man whose body was slow to disintegrate. At length a humane surgeon standing by persuaded the hangman to make deep cuts with a sharp knife at each of the culprit's joints, and then the horrible purpose was achieved easily enough. But, surely, they should be aware of the process of incision in Tibet!"

M. DE LESSEPS IN TURKEY.

A projector, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, M. Lesseps appears, according to recent reports from Turkey, to be most unfortunate as a negotiator. He has been making fresh efforts at Constantinople, through his son, to reverse the judgment of the International Commission on the Suez Canal, but with so little success that at the last accounts he is reported as having abandoned the correspondence in dudgeon. His representations were to the effect that the rate at present paid of thirteen francs per ton measurement being only enough for bare current expenses, it should be augmented to fourteen francs for a fixed term, for the express purpose of allowing the works at Port Said, and some other necessary improvements, to be paid for out of the addition. He asked that the decision of the commission in favor of an ultimate reduction to ten francs should be reconsidered, as taking all hope of profit from the shareholders. The answer of the Porte was to the effect that his propositions would be referred to the Government of the Khedive; and on a refusal to give any more definite reply M. Lesseps ordered his son to break off the correspondence—a step hardly wise in itself, and certainly hasty in form, as the Porte could not possibly take definite action without the consent of the other powers interested.

FRENCH CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

We are perpetually hearing, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, of new frauds upon the Custom-house, in which the ingenuity of unpolitical Frenchmen finds just now its favorite field of exercise. The last case reported shows masterly skill. Two men have been going about with samples of untaxed brandy, which they mysteriously offered at a very low price to such persons as they thought likely to buy. If the sample and price were accepted—which they always were, say the Police—they brought a fifty-litre cask, with all secrecy. The *cabaretier*, suspicious, of course, with such sellers, had full liberty to tap it where he pleased, and he did so. Each hole of the gimlet brought forth cognac equal to sample, the men received their price, and the *cabaretier*, in high delight, carried off the cask for nothing. All went well for the first few litres; then the run of brandy stopped. On shaking the cask a sound was heard of gurgling liquid, but nothing would come through the bunghole. After much trial and tribulation the secret was discovered. In the fifty-litre cask, a smaller one, holding forty-eight litres, was suspended, full of water. Only as much brandy had been provided as would fill the space between the barrels. These clever gentlemen took care not to make themselves too well known in one quarter, but the other day a victim spied them just delivering a cask, and they were taken red-handed. On reflection, however, the prosecutor thought it best to vanish, and the prisoners declare that their cognac has duly paid its lawful tax. As to the suspicious barrel, they say that they kept it and carried it about as a curiosity.

CHINA.

ARREST OF ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLERS—AN INSULT TO THE WIFE OF AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL.

From the Hong Kong *Press* we have China news to July 1:

We have received intelligence that the British steam-ship Carisbrooke, (Capt. Scott,) with 400 passengers from Singapore, bound for Hong Kong, has been seized by the Chinese gun-boat Peng-chao-hai, and taken to Canton. It appears that for some time past the Canton authorities have been in receipt of information to the effect that passengers, well-stocked with opium, had been landed on the east coast of Hainan, close to where the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship Gwalior had to anchor when she recently so unfortunately broke down. The Carisbrooke, it seems, had 150 passengers for the West Coast, and was landing some of them, and several had succeeded in reaching the shore, when the Peng-chao-hai, which had gone down with the express purpose of meeting a vessel reported to intend to land passengers there, hove in sight and ordered the Master to steer for Canton and keep her company. The Carisbrooke had her anchor down at the time. On getting it up, after promising to keep in company with the Peng-chao-hai, she steamed away, and the latter fired a shot across her bows to enforce obedience. The Carisbrooke then kept company with the gunboat till they arrived just between the harbor and the entrance to the Canton River; in fact, was nearly in Hong Kong waters when the Carisbrooke attempted to steam into this port. The Peng-chao-hai then immediately fired into her, and completely carried away the Carisbrooke's rudder and cripple-post. After being fired into the Peng-chao-hai took charge of the Carisbrooke and conveyed her up the Canton River, and she arrived at Tiger Island before daylight on Monday morning, where she now lies, some two miles from Canton. The Peng chao-hai was in search of another boat belonging to the same owners when she fell in with the Carisbrooke. The consignees of the captured vessel in this port are Chinese. In the case of the steamer Carisbrooke, seized by the authorities of the case, Mr. Hoxie argued that he was in no sense a principal, having been merely employed by the Loughreys to make the dies and tools used by them in their operations. Mr. Eschwege contended on behalf of Jaubert that he had been nothing but a tool in the hands of the Loughreys. It was then decided to waive the examination of Jaubert, and his bail was fixed at $3,000. The Loughreys and Lewinski were held in the same amount, the examination of these also having been waived by their counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION—RESPONSIBILITY OF MASTERS—RIVER OPPOSITION TO BRIDGES.

No. 71. (October Term, 1874.)—*The steam-boat Mollie Mohler, her boats, &c., the North-western Union Packet Company claimant, and Peyton S. Davidson and Joseph A. Shepherd, stipulators, appellants, vs. The Home Insurance Company, of New-York.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court. The appellee was the insurer of a cargo of wheat shipped on a barge appurtenant to the steamer Mollie Mohler, on the 12th day of May, 1866, at Mankato, in the Minnesota River, in the State of Minnesota, and destined to St. Paul, on the Mississippi. The barge was wrecked by collision with a bridge pier, just above the City of St. Paul, and the cargo became a total loss, which the insurance company paid, and filed its libel in the District Court to recover the amount under its right of subrogation. It is insisted that the loss occurred through a peril of navigation, which was one of the exceptions contained in the bill of lading, and that, therefore, the carrier was excused from a delivery of the wheat. Both the lower courts held that this excuse was not justified by the evidence, and that the officers of the steamer were guilty of a wrongful act in attempting to pass through the piers of the bridge in the state of the weather at the time. The burden of proof lies on the carrier, and nothing short of clear proof, leaving no reasonable doubt for controversy, should be permitted to discharge him from duties which the law has annexed to his employment. This burden has been assumed by the carrier, and the case was heard on the testimony introduced by the respondents, the libellant having called no witnesses. 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Both had equal opportunities of judging, and there is nothing in the record affecting the credibility of either. In such a case the defense fails, for the respondents have no right to ask the court to prefer the testimony of one witness over the other when there is nothing in the record to show that one is more reliable than the other. Apart from this there is enough in the evidence to establish satisfactorily that the weather had not cleared, nor the direction of the wind changed, and that the boat should either not have left her moorings at Mendota, or have landed at some proper point before the piers were reached. It won't do to say that the wind had moderated, and that the officers of the boat thought they could get through without trouble. They had no right to think so, for on such a day squalls were likely to arise at any moment, and it was bad seamanship, being forewarned, to attempt to go through such a dangerous place in the river. It is difficult at all times to make the passage of these piers, and especially so in sudden gusts of wind blowing from the south, which was the case on that day. And this difficulty is enhanced in the night-time, and when the current, by reason of high water, is increased. Any prudent officer would have stopped until the weather became calm. At any rate, it was the duty of the master of the boat in question to have done so, and, failing in his duty, he is chargeable with the consequences of his negligence, which, in this case, were lamentable, for not only was the property in his charge destroyed, but a human life lost. The officers of the steamer having the Western waters must be held to the full measure of responsibility in navigating streams where bridges are built across them. These bridges, supported by piers, of necessity increase the dangers of navigation, and river men, instead of recognizing them as lawful structures built in the interest of commerce, are to regard them as obstructions to be, and, apparently, act on the belief that frequent accidents will cause their removal. There is no foundation for this belief. Instead of the present bridges being abandoned, more will be constructed. The changed condition of the country, produced by the building of railroads, has caused the great inland waters to be spanned by bridges. These bridges are, to a certain extent, impediments in the way of navigation, but railways are highways of commerce as well as rivers, and would fail of accomplishing one of the main objects for which they were created—the rapid transit of passengers and property—if rivers could not be bridged. 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LAW REPORTS.

THE CIVIL SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS TO VACATE NOTICES OF PENDENCY OF ACTION.

Pursuant to previous adjournment, a motion on behalf of William Edelston, to have instruments has never, it may safely be said, been before seen. It is chiefly installed in the restored southern wing of the Tuileries, reaching up to the topmost story, but there are annexes on the terrace alongside the Seine, and the national library forms an additional annexe, the valuable maps, charts, &c., of that institution being thrown open to public inspection. Taking this first in order, mention must be made of ancient maps dating from the eleventh century. It is curious to remark how long a rein was given to the imagination in the infancy of geography. Mere guessing or preconceived ideas filled up the vacuum left by actual investigation. Many or the maps, moreover, are rather pictures than maps—the ocean studded with vessels and the interior of continents being filled in with representations of fighting negroes, wild beasts, &c. Africa, in particular, is favored with these ornaments. The frontispiece of the Commentary of Beatus on the Apocalypse, a manuscript of the eleventh century, consists of a map of the world elaborately designed in this fashion, and is the oldest production of the kind to be found in the exhibition. There is also a Saracenic simile of a map of the world executed by order of Henry II., or, as some critics think, in the reign of Francis I. There are Chinese and Japanese maps, not, of course, of so remote a date. The oldest of them is dated 1671, but equally interesting. There are also charts of the Mediterranean by Gaspar Vicgas, 1534, an Arabic celestial globe in bronze of the eleventh century, Arabic astrolabes, a planisphere, perpetual calendar of the seventeenth century, plans of the towns dated 1572, a plan of the environs of Versailles drawn by Louis XVI., and a portrait of Sir J. Franklin, presented by Capt. Washington in 1859. Passing on to the Louvre, it is difficult to single out a few from the many splendid maps due to the initiative of various Governments. One of the walls of the hall in which the Congress will meet is occupied by the map of France, prepared by the military staff, 1818 to 1875. It is on the scale of one to 80,000, and this, it is said, is the first time the separate sheets have been put together. A colored line marks off the territory ceded in 1871, which had been surveyed before it had ceased to be French soil. The German, Austrian, and Russian official maps are equally elaborate. Perthes, of Weimar, naturally occupies a prominent place in the German department; the relief maps exhibited by him and many other firms are admirably executed, and must be of inestimable service in teaching geography. This branch of education, by the way, has consciously been too little attended to in France, and there seems a great desire to make up for lost time hereby. A number of geographical games, combining amusement and instruction, are exhibited, and one exhibitor suggests the utilization of ornamental pieces of water by representing the continents and islands of the world. This idea is evidently borrowed from a school-master at Montrouge, who has laid out his garden as a relief surface. Among the objects in another exhibitor stands a relief map of France, with holes drilled at all the points where important battles have been fought. Pupils are expected to fill these in with yellow and black pegs, according as they are associated with victories or defeats. The Austrian Government has forwarded the photographs and maps of the recent polar expedition the views of the midnight sun being extremely interesting, while the French Government exhibits the instruments used in observing the transit of Venus, as also a collection of tools and vestiges of primitive man found in the Pyrenees. Switzerland furnishes specimens of the rocks met with in the St. Gothard Tunnel works, with the instruments employed in boring, and one room is devoted to the instruments of the Alpine clubs of different countries. Among the curiosities may be cited a plaster cast of an aerolite weighing 20,000 kilogrammes, found on the coast of Green-land in 1750; a collection of waifs thrown up by the Gulf Stream on the shores of Norway, the jewels and ornaments of the Khan of Khiva, exhibited by the Emperor of Russia; the autograph atlas of Philip II. of Spain, dedicated to his father; Tycho Brahe's treatise on Astronomy, presented by him; Sedziger and Cabot's map of the world. As to the photographs of scenery and costumes, statistics, books of travel, theodolites, compasses, and other objects more or less germane to a geographical exhibition, they are too numerous to particularize. With regard to the countries represented, some idea may be formed of the space occupied by each by the number of articles exhibited. France has 1,565, without re-koning the 514 at the National Library; Austria-Hungary, 483; Holland, 393; Belgium, 335; Sweden and Norway, 329; Switzerland, 236; Germany, 173; Argentine Republic, 159; England, 134; Denmark, 110; Belgium, 94; Italy, 89; Spain, 62; Turkey 48; Chili, 26; Japan, 13, and Hawaii, 8. The American and Portuguese collections did not arrive in time to appear in the catalogue.

AN OLD-TIME TORTURE.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 29 says: "The Paris newspapers have—with what foundation in fact we are unable to say and reluctant to surmise—been actively engaged lately in lionizing a certain Father Remy, who is said to have returned from Tibet, in which regions he has made a number of conversions under certainly extraordinary circumstances. The story goes that he fell, as a missionary, under the suspicion of the local authorities, and the *odium theologicum* reached the unpleasant climax of the luckless ecclesiastic being condemned to be *ecartelé*, or quartered. An attempt was actually made to put the sentence into effect—*le Père* Remy's legs and arms being tied to four horses, which were straightway driven in different directions. But, it is added, the devoted missionary is a very powerful man, and the steeds, with all their strength, did not succeed in tearing him asunder. His persecutors, the story goes on to say, were so struck by his seemingly miraculous powers of endurance that they embraced the quasi-martyr, and were forthwith converted to Christianity. Of this tale it may be said, that, as it answers the Italian condition of being *ben trovato*, and next, that if it be an invention, it should have been written by a medical man, for only skillful anatomists know what a herculean task it is to tear a living human body into quarters. Muscularity has nothing whatever to do with the resistance the human frame will offer to mutilation or division. It is a matter of thews and sinews—of gristle,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A BUNCH OF BERRIES—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

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THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

The election time of year is approaching, and the Democrats begin to think that it is wise to get ready for the fray. How they are preparing in Ohio we all know—they propose to win public approval by cheating the national creditor. In this State, the Democrats are not quite so "progressive," and the leaders seem disposed to content themselves for the moment with oiling the party machinery. Gov. TILDEN is beginning to act on the recommendations of removal made long ago by Mayor WICKHAM, the Corporation Counsel being the first of the doomed men to find his head in the basket. Are the Fire Commissioners to follow? No doubt many of JOHN KELLY's friends earnestly wish to get possession of that department. And we see nothing improbable in the supposition that Gov. TILDEN will be found willing to attest his sincerity in the cause of "reform" by turning this thoroughly efficient organization into a Tammany machine. In that case, we doubt whether his loud boasts concerning his "canal reforms" will reconcile the people of this City to his participation in a most discreditable job.

Mayor WICKHAM signed yesterday the firemen's warrants for July, though the *World* informs us that the Mayor "cannot back down." The Mayor has, somewhat tardily, become convinced that his "dignity" is not involved in keeping a most useful body of men out of their hard earnings. We sincerely wish that in future he will choose to air his dignity on some other question. The wives and children of the firemen were kept without proper means of subsistence, in order that Mayor WICKHAM might indulge in the luxury of carrying on a private quarrel with Controller GREEN. Is it just, or is it worthy of this great City of New-York, to defraud the whole regular force of firemen of the wages which they have earned? Ought Mayor WICKHAM to have punished these men and their wives and children, by keeping them out of their wages for three months at a time, for the sake of gratifying a private grudge? Our own opinion is that Mayor WICKHAM ought to be thoroughly ashamed of himself for his conduct in the matter, and if he supposes that he can repeat it without exciting public indignation, he will find himself seriously mistaken.

That our Police force is utterly demoralized, thanks chiefly to the bungling of the Police Commissioners, cannot be questioned. But we doubt whether it will be improved by the somewhat noisy squabbles into which Commissioner SMITH's attack on the board has rapidly degenerated. Since his speech at the board meeting he appears to have been at the command of all the "interviewers" who have chosen to call upon him, and they have poured out a great deal of loose stuff before the public, not at all calculated to increase the weight of Mr. SMITH's original statement. If Mr. SMITH has it within his power to do any good, he may depend upon it that it will require all his energy to accomplish it, working by legitimate means. He will have no time left for chattering with a crowd of "interviewers." Our hopes of reform with the present board are not very strong; and yet, if the Democrats succeeded in packing another board, how much better off should we be? MATSELL is bad enough, but it is just possible to conceive of some one worse than MATSELL being put in his place. By all means, let Commissioner SMITH do what he can to get rid of the evils which he detects in the management of the Police—but let him keep out of the newspapers as much as possible until he has some substantial results to show.

The case against DENISON, BELDEN & Co., the canal contractors, ought to afford a good chance of testing the value of the Civil Remedies acts passed by the last Legislature. The complaint of the Attorney General simply recites the main points of the report made by the Canal Investigating Commission, and the orders of attachment of property and arrest of person granted by Judge WESTBROOK are based upon the amendments to the Code of Procedure passed last Winter. According to the complaint, Canal Commissioners BASCOM and FAY are placed in the position of having conspired with DENISON and his partners to defraud the State. There is evidence enough to connect several subordinate canal officials with the false measurements and double allowances which enabled DENISON to make this contract a mine of wealth. Here is a chance for applying the penal clauses of the act "to provide more effectually for the punishment of peculation and other wrongs affecting public moneys and rights of property."

ALEXANDER COLLIE has now added to the notoriety of his firm by absconding, and leaving the friends who found bail for him to forfeit their money. The COLLIES will assuredly never have to reproach themselves with neglecting their opportunities to make all that they could out of everybody who was disposed to trust them. There is no breach of faith which they do not seem to have practiced at one time or other. An order has been issued for the arrest of ALEXANDER COLLIE, but he is doubtless on his way to some other country by this time—it may even be that he has planned a visit to his Southern friends, for whom his firm did so much blockade-running during the war. The other member of the firm has been remanded for a month, and if ALEXANDER is not found by that time, the trial will go on, and WILLIAM COLLIE will be left to bear the punishment alone.

People who want to understand the process by which the debt of the City is kept increasing month after month would do well to attend to the proceedings of the Board of Apportionment. Tax-payers and property owners can hardly fail to admire the jaunty way in which Mayor WICKHAM adds $150,000 here and there to an appropriation needed to meet some specific payments. No less remarkable is the unfailing readiness displayed by Messrs. LEWIS and WHEELER to assist the Mayor in making every meeting of the board the occasion of adding a good round sum to the City's burdens. Assessment bonds, the so-called "Temporary Debt," have now reached the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, and yet any protest made against their further increase is simply thrown away. The Department of Public Works is allowed to go on incurring totally unnecessary expenditures by the "improvement" of portions of the island where there will be no dwellings for ten years to come, and the majority in the Board of Apportionment keep the ball rolling by voting money to pay for these enterprises as if the City were troubled with a plethora of revenue and was only too glad to get rid of it.

INFLATION IS REPUDIATION.

The Democrats of the East do not like to be told that their party in Ohio favor repudiation. They are willing to plead guilty to the advocacy of inflation, but they seem to think there is some essential difference in the nature and extent of these two political offenses. In the instance of Ohio there is none. Undoubtedly, there can be repudiation without inflation; but the inflation which the Ohio Democrats propose is in itself repudiation, as will be readily seen by a brief statement of the facts.

There have been several acts of Congress fixing a limit to the amount of the legal-tender notes, each one placing it lower than the preceding. The latest of these was the law of June 20, 1874, which says: (Sec. 6.) "The amount of United States notes outstanding, and to be used as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve." This is an explicit promise made by the Government. It was intended to guarantee the holders of the various forms of public indebtedness against the depreciation which would follow if the United States notes were increased in amount. Any violation of this law, any attempt to modify it in the direction of inflation, would be a distinct repudiation of a promise of the Government. No form of injury to the public credit, and therefore of loss to public creditors, is better understood or more clearly recognized than the increase of legal-tender Government notes. In all the early issues of paper which our history recounts, there has been an attempt to give value to the paper by a solemn limitation of the amount, and the moment Congress, during the war, entertained the thought of this method of raising money, such a limitation was assumed as a matter of course. It was embodied in the first act authorizing the issue of the notes. It has been repeated, as we have noted. The Ohio Democrats, therefore, when they propose to issue more greenbacks, clearly violate an important pledge given by the United States to all its creditors.

But this is not the only mode in which they advocate repudiation. They demand that the policy of the Republican Party be "abandoned." What is that policy? It is authoritatively declared in the act of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, which says: "On and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars." That is the policy of the Republican Party. There is no possibility of mistaking it. It is a part of the legislation of the country, and it is a promise made to the creditors of the Government to pay, dollar for dollar, in coin, all the Government legal-tender notes presented for payment after a given time. The Ohio Democrats propose to abandon it. Instead of paying the notes, they would issue more of them. Instead of appreciating their value, they would lessen it. Instead of keeping the promise, they would repudiate it. It is absurd to try to draw any distinction between such inflation as this and repudiation. There is no distinction; there can be none; and none is in reality intended.

If there is no mistaking the quality of the act of bad faith which the Democrats of Ohio propose, there is still less room for doubt as to its extent. They not only wish to break over the limitation as to the amount of the legal-tender notes, but to increase them by the present amount of the national bank notes; and they not only desire not to pay them in 1879, but to keep them in circulation as money. To this policy there could be but one end. The notes would never be paid. Once formally adopt the plan of treating them not as a debt but as money, and flood the country with three or four hundred millions more of them, and we should never stop short of the "sponge." If our people are ever so completely demoralized as to deliberately pursue such a policy, they will never afterward recover their senses or their virtue sufficiently to meet the tremendous burden of paying the debt. The very first step in the process would be a downward one. There would be only one method by which United States notes could be substituted for national bank notes, as the circulating medium of the country, and that is by the purchase of bonds with the new issue of notes, in proportion as the bank notes were surrendered. But at what rate will the Government have to pay in irredeemable notes for bonds bearing interest in gold? No one can tell. At present the United States notes, as compared with the bond bearing the lowest rate of interest, are worth only eighty-six cents on a dollar. Double their volume, practically declare them irredeemable, and what would they be worth then? No man can say. One thing, however, is certain—whatever they may be worth when the process is begun, they will lessen in value continually every month until they pass out of existence. The delusion that Government notes can be made into money by any other means than making them convertible into coin or its equivalent is a quicksand, and the more a people rest upon it the deeper they will sink.

THE SESSION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The work of the present session of the British Parliament is practically at an end, and both houses will be formally prorogued this week. The labors of the session present a very fair index to the present condition of British politics, and the measures which the Government have been obliged to sacrifice toward the close of the session give a good idea of the curious lack of policy and purpose which has characterized the present conservative Administration. Mr. GLADSTONE's Ministry suffered disastrous defeat when they appealed to the country last Fall, mainly because they had carried out legislation which, whatever its other merits, was considerably in advance of the demands of public sentiment. In fact, there was no powerful section of public opinion which, either by accomplished or prospective acts, they did not contrive to offend. The public-house interest and the working-class opinion controlled by it were ranged against them because they had closely restricted the hours at which people could buy and sell beer. The class which fancied that the abolition of purchase was a direct blow at the aristocratic tone of the upper ranks of the Army became more than ever the deadly foes of Liberalism. Churchmen were not quite clear about Mr. GLADSTONE's intentions in regard to the Established Church, and decidedly resented his opinion that the time might come when the disendowment of that institution might be a subject for discussion. The Dissenters were bitterly opposed to certain features of Mr. FORSTER's educational policy, and the Secularists shared their dislike of clauses of the Education acts which tended to give the Church of England clergy an undue influence over the conduct of schools supported out of State grants.

Fully impressed with the fate which had overtaken their predecessors because of their failure to please anybody, the Conservatives have conducted the business of the country with the view of displeasing nobody. The public were tired of "heroic" legislation, and they have given them very commonplace legislation. Strong in the confidence of a large working majority, the Gladstone Cabinet had gone on, disregarding the adverse verdict of one occasional election after another, till the general election showed with startling emphasis how thoroughly they had left the opinion of the country behind them. With a stronger and far more obedient majority, Mr. DISRAELI and his colleagues have been nervously anxious to carry public sentiment along with them, even on minute points of legislative detail, regarding which Ministers are accustomed to speak in a tone of authority. Thus it has happened that the session which is about to close has been unusually prolific in permissive legislation. Bills have been passed of a hortatory rather than a mandatory kind. Certain powerful interests have been told in effect, "this is the standard by which we should like you to be guided; if you think and act otherwise we shall regard you as being mistaken, but we shall provide no means for punishing you."

This fear of giving offense led the Conservative Government so far that it brought upon itself a storm of public indignation by the abandonment of the Merchant Shipping bill. In trying to avoid offending the feelings of the ship-owners, the Ministry narrowly escaped falling under the contempt of the mass of the people. With characteristic promptitude Mr. DISRAELI proceeded to repair the gross blunder he had made. The Government dropped the original bill on Thursday, July 22, introduced a new one on Wednesday, the 28th, and had it passed, with numerous amendments, by Friday, the 6th of August. This measure is only a temporary one, its operation being limited to a year. It is thus in every way a very good illustration of the indecisive and tentative character of the session's legislation. The Conspiracy and Protection of Property bill, designed to check the practice of intimidation by workmen on strike, has been "whittled down" in the House of Lords till there is very little of it left, and the passage of that little seems exceedingly doubtful. A bill in regard to savings banks appears to have been killed by the adverse criticism of Mr. GLADSTONE, and the Pollution of Rivers bill is marked out for slaughter. The Home Secretary's bill, providing severe remedies to check the recent tendency of English ruffianism in the direction of brutal assaults, has been given up, and the same fate appears to have overtaken the Local Authorities Loans bill, on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had set his heart.

The fact that these are among the "great measures" of the British parliamentary session is as good a proof as could be desired of the truly parochial character of contemporary British politics. The sudden outburst of popular wrath which followed the abandonment of the Merchant Shipping bill shows, however, that it only needs a fitting occasion to awaken the British people from the apathy with which they have lately regarded the transaction of public business. There are questions pressing for settlement in the immediate future which can hardly fail to make the next session of the British Parliament more exciting than the last. The claims of the agricultural laborer to the possession of a vote cannot always be ignored, and the extension of household suffrage to the counties must be attended by a redistribution of seats which will revolutionize the entire representative system of the country.

EXCURSIONS IN THE SADDLE.

We do not know whether the use of saddle-horses is increasing or lessening in New-York and its neighborhood. The testimony of the stable-keepers and riding-masters is contradictory. Our own observation inclines us to the opinion that there are not so many riders in the parks as there were a few years ago. There are unfortunately many reasons why the custom of horse-riding should not become very general among us. It is an expensive luxury to own horses. It is unsatisfactory, and expensive as well, to hire them. Early associations do not create or strengthen the desire for riding among any considerable number of our young men. And, what is the greatest obstacle of all, there is no inducement to riding recognized except the mere exercise which is generally taken in one of two places—the Central or Prospect Park—and, owing to the outrageous condition of the street-pavements, even these are to a great extent inaccessible.

Anything that would tend to make riding more attractive would be a benefit to the community, for in itself it is in every way the most health-giving of all forms of exercise that are common with us. Boating is tame compared to it; base-ball and cricket are far more irregular; walking is more monotonous and usually more difficult, though the next best to riding unquestionably, and for general use even better. But riding gives nearly every advantage that can be hoped for. It develops all the muscles, hardens the frame, invigorates the mind, and, judiciously used, affords an unfailing variety of pleasurable experiences.

We suspect that one means of deriving pleasure from riding is not used to nearly the extent that it might be. We refer to the practice of short excursions into the surrounding country. For these there is an extraordinary facility in the vicinity of New-York. Parties made up of gentlemen living in the upper part of New-York can reach in a couple of hours the Palisades on the western bank of the Hudson, the roads leading over toward the Orange Hills in New-Jersey, or the road through the Passaic Valley to the very picturesque falls at Paterson. On this side of the river they can traverse the river road to Yonkers and vicinity, or as far north as Tarrytown, or they can pass through the interior or eastern part of Westchester along the Sound. By crossing at Forty-second street they can reach some extremely pleasant roads on the north side of Long Island, or can cross the island to the bays and inlets which indent the shore from Babylon to Fort Hamilton. Most of these rides give from a half hour to an hour of riding (on the walk) over the pavements, and this, though an objection, is by no means insuperable. It will be found still less so if horses are shod with a slight heel-cork, and not smooth-shod, as is the foolish but invariable custom of our City smiths.

Most of the routes we have mentioned are from twenty to forty miles the round trip, and can be made by starting early in the morning, spending the heat of the day at a convenient inn, and returning in the late afternoon. From five to seven miles an hour is a rate fast enough for a journey of twenty miles or more, and calculating on this basis, the best plan is, perhaps, to start one evening after business hours, and return next morning. Still another method, where the distance to be reached is considerable, is to embark with horses on some one of the boats that go up the river or along the Sound, and land at a convenient point for the commencement of the ride.

Of course, the amount of comfort and pleasure to be derived from this sort of excursion will depend largely on the means adopted to prepare completely for all probable exigencies, and on a steady good-nature which is not disturbed by small annoyances. The former condition a little experience enables one to fulfill; the latter the vigorous exercise helps one to comply with. No man who really enjoys a horse, or is fitted to ride one, expects to pass time in the saddle as if it were the smoking-room of a club. Variations from the guarded comfort of our in-door life there must be, and a good part of the pleasure comes from the indifference to these which a healthy mind rapidly acquires.

For a journey covering parts of two days, and embracing a boat-ride in our changeable climate, several precautions are necessary. Provision against sudden cold for rider, and horse, and against rain for the rider, is the first point. For this purpose one can take a light "sweat-blanket" for the horse, an extra woven waistcoat, and a "gossamer" water-proof coat for the rider. These can all be placed in a canvas wrap with straps, such as is ordinarily used for traveling shawls, and make a roll of not more than six inches in diameter. This can be strapped to a couple of small rings screwed into the saddle-tree at the back. Doubtless the "rig" will seem a trifle conspicuous at first, but not enough so to deter any man of common sense from employing it. Moreover, after a few parties had used it, it would cease to be conspicuous. For the rider we recommend flannel clothing, except trowsers, which may be of corduroy to advantage; a hunting shirt, with no vest, and a cap with a wide visor will be found serviceable. With these arrangements and precautions, excursions of from one day to a week can be taken with comfort and with intense enjoyment by those who appreciate fresh air, free exercise, and fine scenery.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

It is evident, for various reasons, that the National Centennial is to be an occasion for a revival of oratory. Not that it is by any means certain that there will be any such revival; but, as the distressed African observed of an implored providential interposition, if there is ever such a thing now is the time for it. The themes suggested by the one hundredth anniversary of American independence are large enough to engage the intellect and inspire the genius of our orators, whoever they may be. The very fact that the general question of the condition of American oratory has lately received much attention is possibly due to the popular expectation that something worthy of the occasion and the time will be said. We are well aware that special opportunities are needed to call forth the powers of genuine eloquence. Perhaps these opportunities are now less common than in other days. It may be urged, also, that the circulation of such a great mass of reading-matter as that supplied by the printing-press has something to do with the change in popular taste which reacts upon the public speaker. Nevertheless, no other human power can ever take the place of that of the spoken word.

The few exceptional examples of American eloquence which have been called forth by rare occasions will live among the most enduring monuments of the fame of their authors. LINCOLN's address at Gettysburg, WEBSTER's first oration at Bunker Hill, and his reply to HAYNE, some scattered phrases in PATRICK HENRY's speeches in the Virginia Assembly, and a few similar example, which will suggest themselves to the reader, will be remembered when all but the names of other noted orators are forgotten. These speeches seem to have been made in the crises of the speakers' lifetime. The orator, possibly, said other things that were powerful when they fell from his lips. Some of LINCOLN's speeches during the famous campaign of 1858 created a more profound impression at the time they were made, possibly, than those of his addresses which are now memorable. The test of time in his case, as in that of many others, has materially changed the popular verdict. What further mutations these oratorical displays may endure, we cannot surmise. But it was of these speeches on "great occasions" that EMERSON exclaimed, "What lofty, and, more than national, what humane tone!"

If we have not the genius of eloquence in the nation, no crisis will create an orator. Even the speeches that thrilled us most during the late civil war will be for the most part remembered dimly as incidents of the struggle. Like some of WHITTIER's political poems, though instinct with the fire of truth, they belong to a day rather than to all time. The "great" speeches of that period are already fading from men's memories. LINCOLN's words and the wonderful address of JOHN BROWN to the court that tried him will be recalled as models of true eloquence and wisdom when men have forgotten the fiery utterances of many who pleaded with power for the perpetuity of the Union. Many people think that a reading age cannot be favorable to the development of great orators. Certainly, there are no such orators in Great Britain or the American Republic as those of the last generation. The men who shook the House of Commons have vanished with their rivals on this side of the Atlantic. With few exceptions, our eloquent men have been the product of an age which was not cumbered with much reading. It may be added that these men, too, came from sections of the country which were almost raw and uncultivated. EDWARD EVERETT represents in the famous catalogue of "Boston's One Hundred Orators" that scholarly finish and culture which is thought to remind us of the perfection of Greek art. But when he died, and LINCOLN asked a Boston member of Congress for a reference to one of EVERETT's great speeches, the gentleman was as unable to give one as we must suppose the average American reader would be.

In these days of sham, when lawyers read speeches in court which they have not written, we may be prepared for any amount of second-hand eloquence. There will be poor talent in abundance on this as on other great occasions. Yet, the occasion is grand enough and inspiring enough to awaken whatever of the power of eloquence now lies dormant. True genius, though sluggish sometimes, seizes the slightest incident of the moment for the elaboration of the most striking figures. EVERETT's apostrophe to the "votive canvas" of WASHINGTON, and the "marble lips" of JOHN ADAMS, in Faneuil Hall, was rehearsed with painstaking method. When he delivered his address on WASHINGTON, he illustrated an incident by jingling a few coins in his pocket, and so mechanically was this done that he was obliged, after coin had disappeared from the currency of the country, to keep some for that address—the "properties" of the occasion. But WEBSTER, speaking in the Senate on FOOTE's resolution, raised his eyes to the glass dome, and, seeing the flag floating above it, uttered those memorable words beginning, "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven." We have now no One Hundred Boston Orators to draw from. But our Centennial speechmakers may be great men. We confess to ignorance of their exact whereabouts. But let us hope that they will come with the day and the occasion. This is the end of our first century. What shall we leave on record for the inspiration of the orators of 1976?

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The new farcical extravaganza written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard for the Vokes Family was brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening with decided success. "The Bunch of Berries" does not, indeed, develop any hidden excellences in the very clever performers who act in it, but it sets forth their skill as comedians, singers, gymnasts, and dancers in a novel frame, and by means of incidents new and amusing. In "The Bunch of Berries" we have a party of young persons engaged in the rehearsal of an amateur burletta and pantomime. *Lord Strawberry* (Mr. Frederick Vokes) is the leading spirit in the affair, and *Mr. William Gooseberry*, (Mr. Fawdon Vokes,) and *May, Rose*, and *Hilda Berry*, (Misses Victoria, Rosina, and Jessie Vokes,) aid and abet that intellectual young noblemen in the interpretation of his fanciful text and the realization of his plans as a spectacular playwright and ballet master. The labors of these merry enthusiasts call forth what might, with justice, be termed a continuous peal of laughter. And yet they do not excite merriment only. If whatever is worth doing is really worth doing well the achievements of the Vokes command admiration simply by the perfection of their performance. A duet in comic imitation of Italian opera, a prologue as habitually spoken by the tinseled fays of a canvas fairydom, a rattling series of pantomime scenes and antics, may appear easy of reproduction with that mock *gaucherie* which brings tears into the eyes by sheer excess of amusement, but how swift the transition from a first-rate representation of this sort to an unsatisfactory entertainment was proved only recently by would-be rivals of these very artists. Hence yesterday's work was alike gratifying to those spectators who sought recreation and to those who can be edified by discovering how much earnestness and experience may be brought to bear upon even the lightest trifles. As we have recorded above, the hilarity was well-nigh unbroken, and this mention obviates the necessity for a detailed review of the piece. "The Bunch of Berries," we may suggest, would be bettered by the excision of transactions occupying about fifteen minutes in that portion devoted to the pantomime, which, to an American audience, unused to the regular Christmas-tide programmes of English theatres, seemed a little protracted. But, spite of our regard for the vivacious quintet, whose activity in the heated term can scarcely be strengthening or refreshing, we would not willingly sacrifice a line, a song, a *pas*, or a "wrong cue" of the remainder of the extravaganza. "The Bunch of Berries" will be repeated nightly until further notice, and will, doubtless, attract for a week or two, at least, audiences as large as that which crowded the house on the occasion of its first rendering.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

This evening a "Schubert programme" will be interpreted at the Central Park Garden. The selections are as follows: Overture "Fier à Bras;" Octet; Symphony, No. 9, in C; "Entr'acte—Rosamunde;" Theme and Variations, quartet D minor, for string orchestra; Overture, "Alphonso and Estrella."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BEECHER CASE AND MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your masterly summary of the Beecher trial a date is given—November, 1870—as "evidently" the date of an important letter by Mrs. Morse, the use of which, as you so forcibly put it, is to contradict Mr. Beecher when he swears that at that time he had no knowledge that he was charged with any offense in connection with Mrs. Tilton. The correctness of this date has been disputed, and as it has an important bearing upon that particular point, will you be so good as to indicate where it appears to be "evident." It will perhaps satisfy many besides the writer who have neither the means nor the time to verify the date for themselves.

JOHN BRADSHAW.

MONDAY, Aug. 9, 1875.

[It is from internal evidence that we decide the date of the letter in question, as we explained in THE TIMES of July 10. We republish what we then said for the benefit of our correspondent:

The letter from Mrs. Morse was given in evidence by Moulton on the 14th of January last. It begins thus: "Mr. Beecher: As you have not seen fit to pay any attention to the request I left at your house *over two weeks since*, I will take this method to inform you of the state of things in Livingston street."

She here refers to a request which she had made *two weeks previously*. This particular letter is undated. But suppose we could find her identical "request" of two weeks before, and discover that *that* was dated, would it not settle the point at once? Now there is no difficulty in doing this, for the letter of request, written, as Mrs. Morse says, "over two weeks since," is in evidence, *and it is dated*. It was put in evidence on the 14th of April, and begins as follows: "My Dear Son: You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the 1st of November? I am still alone, with no prospect of any one, with a rent of $1,300 and an income of $1,000. The consequence is, with other expenses, I shall be by the first of the month terribly behindhand, as I agreed to pay in monthly installments." This letter is dated Oct. 24. [1870.] A fortnight later would be the end of the first week in November. Mrs. Morse thus herself fixes the date of the second letter [the one quoted in our Review] beyond all doubt. There is the request, dated Oct. 24, and there is her complaint that the request was not attended to two weeks afterward. In his evidence on the trial Moulton says nothing about the date on which the letter was written. He merely says that he received the letters from Mr. Beecher in January.

It must be stated again, however, that nothing material turns upon the date of the letter. It is a mere question of accuracy on a minor detail. Whether the letter was written in November, 1870, or January, 1871, does not, in the least degree, affect any question in the case.]

REPORT OF THE SICK CHILDREN'S RELIEF WORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have been kind enough to publish a number of articles in relation to the "Sick Children's Relief Work" of the Children's Aid Society, and a considerable amount of the funds with which it is carried on has been received in consequence. In behalf of the sick and destitute children we thank those who have so kindly befriended them. Contributions to the "relief fund" have come in with a promptness and liberality proportionate to the necessities of this trying Summer, showing that our citizens render no half-hearted support to any work of whose merits they are fully assured. In the hope that a brief synopsis of the work thus far accomplished may interest your readers, we beg to present the following: Since the first of June we have furnished medical attendance, medicine, and nourishing food to 394 children and 113 parents. Fifteen hundred parents and children have been supplied with provisions during the time that sickness was in the family. Three physicians have been employed, who have made an average of six visits each daily, or an aggregate of 1,080 visits. Dr. J. M. Lang has attended most of the patients living below Houston street, and has been remarkably devoted to and successful in the work. Dr. J. H. Tyndale has had principal care of the German cases, and Dr. H. E. Crampton has been busy among the up-town tenements. The society has been fortunate in the selection of these gentlemen, who are not only skillful physicians but devoted missionaries, aiding the poor in various ways, but especially in regard to the sanitary management of their homes. But a very small proportion of the children attended by our physicians have died, and where the cases were fatal it was found that the poor creatures were so emaciated from want of proper food that they had not physical strength to withstand disease in its mildest forms. In cases of death we have paid all or part of the funeral expenses, as circumstances required. Some of the most aggravated cases of destitution we have found, where widows with large families were at the point of starvation and expulsion from their homes, have been relieved by the timely interference of ladies who learned their sad condition from the columns of THE TIMES. Last week a woman with three children applied to us for relief who told a most pitiable tale. She said she had been deserted by her husband after he had sold everything in the house, and even stripped the children of their clothing. The poor woman had been turned out of doors by the landlord, and had no home but the streets. She was hardly able to stand, and the little ones cuddled down at her feet on the floor as if it was their accustomed seat. We rented a room for them, which was speedily furnished with a bed, bedding, cooking and washing apparatus, and other articles, procured from one of our lodging-houses; clothing for the children and a supply of provisions were sent, and the poor mother and babes were happy. Such a case as this does not properly come within the scope of a fund raised for the purpose of providing medical attendance, medicine, and proper food for poor sick children; but it is one of those urgent, distressing cases where humanity requires us to make an exception to ordinary rules. We are careful here, as in every branch of our work, to look out for impostors, investigating every case thoroughly and never extending charity where it would tend to pauperize. True charity consists in withholding sometimes, as well as in giving. Space will not permit me to say more than a word about the operations of our "Flower Mission" in connection with this "relief work." You yourself have seen and admired the pretty little conservatory donated to us by friends of the society. It has enabled us again this year to distribute hundreds of young plants and bouquets of flowers to brighten the homes of the poor. The flowers, lovely everywhere, never seem so sweet and beautiful as when they stand upon an old chair by the bedside of a dying child in a dismal tenement-house.

The society intends, if the means are furnished, to continue the sick-relief work until the end of September.

GEORGE CALDER,
Superintendent of Sick Relief Work,
Children's Aid Society.

NO. 325 RIVINGTON STREET, Monday, Aug. 9, 1875.

A DISTINGUISHED EXCEPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on passports you say the following:

"The United States and Great Britain are the only countries within which the use of passports has at no time prevailed."

This is inaccurate, as I was obliged to take out a passport at Dover, on landing from Calais, in August, 1851. I think I can find it among my papers. A short time previous to this a motion was made in the House of Commons asking why the system of passports should not be abolished in England, which Lord John Russell objected to, on the ground of the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, Napoleon being then President of the Republic of France, and the motion failed. I believe mine was almost the only case, at the time, of taking out a passport, which I do not wonder at, as I traveled with my full military rank, retired private of the Twenty-second New-York State Militia, as I found there had never been an American private abroad, all the rest being Colonels or Generals; and I do not wonder at the precaution taken in my case. Your Mr. Raymond, who was in Geneva at the time, saw my entry on the books of the Hotel L'Ecu, and wrote a letter to your paper on the subject, and the London *Times* also had a comment on it.

GEORGE W. BLUNT.

OBSCENE HOUSSAYE'S LETTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to indicate the point of the wit or humor in the following paragraph from Arsene Houssaye's letter in this morning's *Tribune*?

"I reminded Hugo of one of his most charming sayings. When he presented himself for the Academy, one of his quasi confrères impertinently asked him who was the greatest poet of the moment.

'The second,' answered Hugo, 'is Alfred de Musset or Théophile Gautier.'"

I know there must be something immensely good hidden away there, because Houssaye says it is one of Victor Hugo's most charming sayings, but for the life of me I can't find it. After pondering over it for an hour this morning I asked my wife to point it out, thinking the trouble was that my head was a little thick, but she simply remarked after reading it, "You never can see any fun in a Dutch joke nor point in French wit," and advised me to give it up, but I am determined that I will find the point if there be any. I would have written to the editor of the *Tribune* about it, but was afraid that he might think my question was intended as an impertinent reflection upon his distinguished French *feuilletoniste*, and besides I don't want to do anything to disturb his ponderings in the Lofty Tower, or prevent his finding the time necessary to reply to your interrogatories about the question of the circulation.

G. B. P.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1875.

THE STEAMER MARY POWELL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me through your paper to suggest to the owners of the Mary Powell the propriety of correcting the advertisement of that vessel? She is announced to leave Pier No. 39, Vestry street, daily at 3:30 P. M., while the fact is she does not make a trip on Sunday.

This stupid carelessness put three others besides myself to considerable inconvenience to-day, and the notice ought certainly to be changed.

VOYAGER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 8, 1875.

THE RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE WATERS SUBSIDING AT CAIRO, AND THE OUTLOOK MORE FAVORABLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—The river at this point continues to rise steadily, and has risen one inch since 6 o'clock last evening; but notwithstanding this the outlook is much more favorable, owing to a decline at Cairo, and a report of the officers of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad that there is little evidence of the flood along the St. Francis at Madison, Ark., and in the bottom between this point and that, which was nearly all submerged in April before the water had reached its present height, which may be accounted for by the fact that all the bayous and most of the lakes were empty, while the rank vegetation in the bottom retarded the flow of water from the crevasses, and much of it was lost by absorption and evaporation. Unless the danger from the St. Francis increases materially, the damage between here and Helena from that direction will be insignificant, and confined to a few plantations.

NO FURTHER DAMAGE BELOW MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Up to 6 o'clock to-night the river rose one inch and a half since 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and is now within three and a half inches of the Spring rise. There is no change in the situation. The officers of the steamer James Howard from New-Orleans report no further damage below here than already reported in these dispatches.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A BETROTHED COUPLE DROWNED AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon six residents of this place visited the Cave of the Winds without a guide, as they had frequently done before. After passing through the cave two of the party, Mr. Ethelbert Parsons, aged twenty-nine years, and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, aged twenty-five years, descended to an eddy which is never visited by the guides. While bathing the lady lost her foothold and was caught by the gentleman, but the current carried both into the river below, and they were drowned. They were soon to be married.

THE YELLOW FEVER ON THE WANE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following telegram from Fort Barrancas, Fla., has been received by the Surgeon General of the Army:

Aug. 9, 1875—A. M.

No new case since my report of Saturday. Hospital Steward William E. Hill died last night. Everybody else doing well. I doubt if there are any more deaths.

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

THE THIRD DAY OF THE MEETING—THE 2:40 AND 2:31 CLASSES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—This was the third day of the August meeting. The weather, excepting a slight shower, was good, the track in the finest condition, and the attendance better than that of Saturday, about 6,000 people being present. The sport consisted first of the unfinished race of Saturday for 2:40 horses which was postponed on that day. For this heat only three horses were left to start, Ashland Pet, Woodruff, and Quaker Boy. Previous to the heat the backers of Ashland Pet bought strongly at $30 to $20 on the field, and the result of the heat and race justified them in so doing. The horses got off at the first trial, Quaker Boy leading by about half a length, and at the turn he led by a length, Woodruff close on his wheel, Pet two lengths behind on a break. These positions were maintained at the half-mile pole, where Quaker Boy pulled ahead, and led by two lengths to near the three-quarter pole, when he broke. Pet here made a fine burst of speed, and passed the others, coming down the home stretch at a rattling gait, winning the heat and race in 2:37½; Woodruff second, two lengths behind, who was one length ahead of Quaker Boy. The following is the summary:

RACE FOR THE 2:40 CLASS.—Purse $1,000; $500 to the first, $250 to the second, $150 to the third, and $100 to the fourth horse.

Ashland Pet	3	1	4	2	3	1	1
Woodruff	2	2	1	1	4	3	2
Quaker Boy	1	3	5	3	1	2	3
Pilot	4	4	3	5	2	r.o.	
Sam	5	5	2	4	5	p.o.	

Time—2:38¾, 2:36¼, 2:38½, 2:39½, 2:37½, 2:46½, 2:37½.

The next race on the programme was the 2:31 class. Of the eleven entries, only seven started, Orient, Berkshire Boy, Anglo Saxon, and Richard being drawn. After scoring eight times the horses got the word. Lotta drawing the pole. Previous to the heat pools sold at: Idol, $40; Lewinski, $50, and the field $60. At the start Jeremiah led by a length, but broke at the turn and was passed by Honest Harry, Lewinski third. These positions they maintained until reaching the half-mile pole, when Jeremiah, who was trotting again steadily, pulled ahead and led by three lengths. But, after passing the turn home he broke, and was passed again by Honest Harry, but again pulled up to the leader, the two trotting neck and neck down the homestretch, Jeremiah crossing the score a neck ahead. The heat was, however, awarded to Honest Harry, Jeremiah being put back to second place for running.

Second Heat.—The horses got the word at the third trial, Lotta being two lengths ahead on the outside. At the turn Idol and Lewinski broke, and Lotta, who had been trotting squarely, took the pole, but immediately broke, and when brought again to a trot at the quarter pole was four lengths in the rear, Harry leading by a length. Coming down the back stretch Idol, who had settled, pulled ahead of the leader and led by two lengths at the half mile pole, Jeremiah second, when he broke and fell back and was passed by Honest Harry, making a fine race home, Idol winning the heat by half a length, in 2:26, ahead of Honest Harry, who was half a length ahead of Jeremiah, who was again put back to fourth place for running.

Third Heat.—The horses got away at the third trial, having a very even start. At the turn Idol and Honest Harry pulled ahead of the party and trotted together to the half-mile pole two lengths ahead. After passing Idol drew ahead of Harry, and led down the homestretch by a length. When near the distance stand Idol broke, and was passed by Honest Harry, who won the heat easily. Time, 2:25½.

Lotta, who had broke at the turn, and who vainly tried to save her distance, failed, and was shut out.

Fourth Heat.—At the fifth trial the horses got the word, Lewinski slightly having the lead, but at the turn made a bad break and fell back to fourth place. After passing the turn Idol, who had shot ahead, left her feet and fell back to last horse, Honest Harry now leading at the quarter-pole and Jeremiah second. This position was maintained to the half-mile pole, where Harry lapped Jeremiah, and, making a bad break, ran. Coming down the homestretch Lewinski shot ahead of the leader, coming in a winner by two lengths, in 2:27¼, Honest Harry second, and Jeremiah, who was last, distanced for running.

Fifth Heat.—After scoring eight times the horses got the start, Blue Mare leading by two lengths, but before reaching the quarter-pole Lewinski shot ahead and led by two lengths, Honest Harry second, and Idol at his wheel, which position was maintained to the half-mile pole, when Idol, who had been steadily gaining, crowded the leader, but as they reached the three-quarter pole Idol broke and fell back, and Lewinski jogged in an easy winner in 2:28¼, Idol second, Moss Rose third, and Harry, who seemed to tire, coming in fifth.

Sixth Heat.—The result of the fifth heat left only three horses to start under the rule—Lewinski, Idol, and Honest Harry. The pools now ruled Lewinski $40 and the field $30. The horses got the word at the third trial, Idol having the best of the send-off by a length, and Lewinski second, which distance the former maintained to the three-quarter pole, when Idol pulled out and at the turn was fully two lengths ahead of Lewinski, with Harry four lengths behind laboring hard. Coming down the homestretch Lewinski closed up on the leader, the two coming down the stretch almost neck and neck and both having trotted squarely from the start without a skip. Both left their feet at the same time, and passed in a jump, Idol a length behind. Time, 2:28. It being so dark at the close of the third heat of the 2:34 class, which was trotted alternately with this race it was decided to postpone it until to-morrow. For the 2:22 class, of which so much had been said, and of which so much had been expected, the horse Grafton being the centre of attraction, six horses only started, Brother Jonathan being drawn. Previous to the first heat Grafton sold a hot favorite two to one against the field. Belle drew the pole, Lucille Golddust second, Grafton having the outside. Ten scores were necessary to start the horses on the first heat. Each heat in the race was but a repetition of the first, the favorite starting well, leaving his feet after trotting but a short distance, then settling down to a steady trot, and then again breaking and running, but in his steady moments closing up the gap, and thus managing by continued breaks to come in only a poor last in each heat, which was won by Lucille Golddust, who won the race in three straight heats handily, the other horses only disputing for second and third places. The performance of Grafton after the second heat settled the betting on him and his backers showed a great desire to hedge; the pools ruling: Lucille Golddust, $50; Field, $30 and $28, with but few takers for the field. The following is the summary of this race:

Purse, $4,000, of which $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, and $400 to fourth horse; mile heats; best three in five in harness; for horses that had never beaten 2:22.

Lucille Golddust	1	1	1
Bella	3	5	2
Lady Star	2	4	4
Thomas L Young	5	2	5
Sea Foam	4	3	3
Grafton	6	6	6

Time—2:21½, 2:22, and 2:23¼.

For the 2:34 class, of the fifteen horses entered, only nine started, Anna J. Benton, Music, Transfer, Minnie Sanders, Utica, and Lady Thompson being drawn. The following is the summary of this race:

Purse $2,500, of which $1,250 to the first, $625 to the second, $375 to the third, and $250 to the fourth horse; for horses that have never beaten 2:34.

J. W. Hall	1	1	1
Sir William Wallace	2	3	2
Billy Paver	4	6	3
Lady Johnston	3	4	7
Captain Smith	8	2	9
Hopple Temple	7	7	4
Carlisle	5	8	5
Sam	6	5	6
Frank	9	9	8

Time—2:30½, 2:33¾, and 2:30¼.

THE SARATOGA AUGUST MEETING.

FINE SPORT PROMISED—THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—THE POOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 9, 1875.

The second and great meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association commences to-morrow, with every indication of success. There are a very large number of first-class horses at the track, and Saratoga is crowded with people anxious to witness the races. With a view to satisfy the demands of the multitude for plenty of sport during the remainder of the season, the association has gotten up five extra races, and has offered liberal inducements for the proprietors of stables to enter their horses. So, instead of three races per day, as heretofore, there will be four. The programme for to-morrow will be very interesting, and the proceedings will commence with the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added. There are thirty-three high-bred youngsters engaged in this, and five racing establishments have announced their intention of being represented at the post. These are McDaniel, Lawrence & Lorillard, Pierre Lorillard, August Belmont, and John M. Harney. Each of these stables have several colts and fillies engaged, and it is not positively known outside of the respective stables how many will face the starter. McDaniel has four entered, including the b. c. by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, the brother to Harry Bassett, who finished fourth in the Saratoga Stakes; a ch. c. by Australian, out of Sue Washington, by Revenue; br. f. by Australian, out of Little Miss, by imp. Sovereign, and b. f. by imp. Leamington, dam by Arlington, out of Oakland's dam. Lawrence & Lorillard have the br. c. Ambush, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue and ch. c. Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington. Pierre Lorillard has eight engaged, viz.: Br. g. Parole, by Leamington, out of Maiden, the winner of the Saratoga Stakes; ch. g. Durango, by Jack Malone, out of Fannie Barrow; b. g. Cyril, by Planet, out of Fairy; b. g. Shirley, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter; b. g. Lord Carlisle, by Lexington, out of Maggie Hunter, and b. g. Bambino, by Baywood, out of Goneril. August Belmont has also five engaged, and will make a most determined effort to capture this rich prize. The two upon whom the stable place the most reliance are the b. f. Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe, the full sister to the great race-horse Monarchist, and the ch. f. Adelaide, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, the full sister of the noted Joe Daniels, who was the best three-year old of 1872 and winner of the Saratoga Cup in 1873. Besides these two great fillies, Mr. Belmont has Fiddlesticks, by Lexington, out of imp. Filigree, imp. b. f. Dauntless, by Macaroni, out of Artless, and imp. b. f. Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage. John M. Harney will be represented in all probability by the two he has entered, ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, and br. c. Fredericktown, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard. The second and most important event of the day will be the Summer Handicap for all ages, two miles, $100 entrance, half forfeit, or $20 if declared, with $1,000 added. There were originally twenty-nine nominations, but most of them were declared out.

The probable starters to-morrow will be M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, 114 pounds; J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, 84 pounds; D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 4 years, 95 pounds, and b. f. Mattie W., 93 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years, 110 pounds, and b. c. Grinstead, 4 years, 110 pounds. There is much disappointment at the absence of Acrobat from the list of starters, for although well handicapped it has been all along expected that he would be a starter for this race, and remembering his brilliant performances last year turfmen are anxious to see him once again measure strides with the cracks the present season has brought forward.

The third race will be a sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, with $300 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. Winners of the July meeting are to carry 5 pounds extra; maidens allowed 5 pounds; three-quarters of a mile. The following six are engaged in this, viz.: Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, 90 pounds; August Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, 90 pounds; Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years, 82 pounds; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, 108 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, 105 pounds, and Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 114 pounds.

The concluding event of the day will be a free handicap steeplechase for all ages, over the usual course, about three miles. Four horses have accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper, as follows: Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 158 pounds; Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years, 140 pounds, and b. h. Stanford, 5 years, 140 pounds, and A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, 135 pounds. All four of them have gone the course and are sure jumpers, and a fine steeplechase will no doubt be the result of their meeting. The pool rooms are crowded to-night, and the betting on the above events is as follows:

KENTUCKY STAKES.

Lorillard	$500	$225	$200
Belmont	200	45	65
McDaniel	155	50	50
Harney	40	15	15
Lawrence & Lorillard	30	10	10
Totals	$925	$365	$340

SUMMER HANDICAP.

Grinstead	$200	$155	$200
Wild Idle	65	40	65
Walter W	20	15	25
Totals	$285	$210	$290

THREE-QUARTER SWEEPSTAKES.

Madge	$210	$200	$250
Leander	110	120	125
Brigand	80	75	100
Rhadamanthus	75	75	90
Spindrift	45	45	55
Australind	25	25	35
	$545	$540	$665

STEEPLECHASE.

Diavolo	$75	$100
Deadhead	55	80
Stanford	55	80
Daylight	40	55
	$225	$315

POOL-SELLING IN THIS CITY.

The pool-selling at Johnson's and the Turf Exchange last evening, on the races to-day, at Saratoga, attracted a large number of sporting men to both places. At the former Lorillard was the favorite in the Kentucky Stakes, McDaniel being the next choice. In the Summer Handicap of two miles Grinstead sold as first choice. Wild Idle and Mattie W. selling almost even as second and third choice respectively. In the three-quarter mile dash Madge sold well, Leander and Rhadamanthus being the next selections. The Steeplechase Handicap went begging at Johnson's, but found a few buyers at the Exchange. Following is an average of the quotations in all the races:

KENTUCKY STAKES, ONE MILE.

Lorillard	$200	$200
McDaniel	75	70
Belmont	70	70
Lawrence & Lorillard, Harney	35	35

SUMMER HANDICAP, TWO MILES.

Grinstead	$200	$200
Wild Idle	75	75
Mattie W.	75	70

THREE-QUARTER-MILE DASH.

Madge	$150	$175
Leander	60	65
Rhadamanthus	50	50
Brigand	40	45
Spindrift	30	35
Australind	20	25

STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

Diavolo	$100	$100
Donohue {Deadhead, Stanford}	58	80
Daylight	35	50

THE TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING TO-DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The preparations for the races of the week beginning to-morrow are all complete. The track is in splendid condition, and the weather is all that could be desired. There are a large crowd of horsemen already in the city. The horses from Poughkeepsie and Buffalo have arrived in good order. Pool-selling to-night was lively and exciting. In the 2:24 race the following horses are entered: Blanche, Vanity Fair, Music, Molsey, Lady Star, Clementine, Joker, and General Garfield. Brother Jonathan and May Queen were drawn. In the pools to-night Clementine was an eager favorite, bringing $50; Joker, second choice, $20; Molsey, $20, and the field, $15. In the 2:38 class the following are the entries: Charley, Orient, Forger, Hattie R, Queen, J. D. Benton, Dan Bryant, Bell Porter, Carlisle, Preston, and Calmar. Step-up and Breeze were drawn.

In the pools for this race Preston was the favorite at $30; J. D. Benton second choice, $20 and the field, $15. In some cases Queen brought second choice at $20. Pools were sold at the Brackett House by Barker & Gorham; at Congress Hall, by W. R. Caulkins; at the Waverly House, by Major Quimby; at the Dempsey, by C. E. Dempsey; at Favreau's by Frank Shaw, and at Kerngood's by E. M. Close. The selling in all the places was lively, and afforded an encouraging start-off for the week's events. The accommodations for reaching the Driving Park are the finest possible. The Central road runs trains every twenty minutes, the street cars run to the grounds, and a line of steam yachts will ply to and from the city on the canal. From present indications the attendance will be immense.

ROWING CONTESTS.

BOAT RACES AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Several thousand persons visited Rockaway Beach yesterday, some to enjoy a day of pleasure and others to witness the interesting boat-racing which was to form one of the chief attractions of the occasion. The morning was devoted to a two-pair-oared race, in which double seventeen-feet working boats were allowed to enter, no outriggers being admitted. The entries were five in number, their crews being as follows: First boat, John Donovan and William Bartlett; second boat, Charles Dhatford and E. Thoney; third boat, John Murray and August Bumford; fourth boat, Michael Waldron and Matt Fohey; and fifth boat, Daniel McCartey and William Greig. At 1:02:20 o'clock the signal for starting was given, and the boats left the line together, making an even start; but before one-eighth of the mile and a half course was rowed over, the race was virtually left in the hands of the second and fourth crews, between whom the contest was very exciting. The second crew rounded the stake-boat at 1h. 17m. 55s., the fourth crew following two seconds later. In the return the same close contest was maintained, so that at the finish the fourth crew came in but three seconds later than the second, the course having been completed by the respective boats as follows: 26m. 30s., and 26m. 33s. The other crews were not timed by the judges, and the two prizes of $40 and $30 were consequently awarded to the second and fourth boats respectively.

In the afternoon the match for the championship of New-York State and a money prize of $300 was contested between Messrs. Biglin, Ten Eyck, and Bell. Although the race was announced for 4 o'clock P. M., it was after 5 o'clock when the competitors began to prepare for the start. The course was one mile and a half and return, the start and finish being made from the stake-boat stationed some distance above the "Neptune House" dock. After a provoking delay the start was finally given at 5:28:50 P. M. to Biglin and Ten Eyck only, Bell not having appeared at the stake-boat. The two men went off with Ten Eyck having slightly the advantage of the start. The race was very interesting until Biglin reached the lower stake-boat, where, although he had the lead of Ten Eyck, he endeavored to make a short turn, and, in so doing, fouled against its side. This operation he repeated three times in succession, and in two of the fouls was obliged to ship his oars. Meanwhile, Ten Eyck had reached the stake-boat, and gained a considerable lead by the time Biglin's shell finally reached the return course. Ten Eyck continued to maintain and increase the lead, until near the finish he had gained four or five boat-lengths on Biglin, when the latter withdrew from the contest, leaving his competitor to finish it alone, which the latter did, completing the course in 19m. 16s. Bell, who had not appeared at the start, joined in the race, however, when the boats reached the "Sea Side" dock, and, although ruled out by the judges, rowed over a portion of the course apparently for his own amusement. Before the race Biglin had been far ahead in the pools, and his defeat necessitated the exchange of a very considerable amount of money.

THE NASSAU CLUB ON THE HARLEM.

A dozen or more of the faithful few who did not desert the diagonal blue in the white field for the pleasures of the seaside, donned their racing costumes yesterday afternoon and rowed two races, for which they deserve a deal of credit. The water was in admirable order, the tide within an hour of high water, and there was scarcely any breeze.

After the arrival of the men from the Bull and Bear District a tug was boarded, and the crowd of spectators were quickly taken to the starting point at the powder boat just above Fourth Avenue Railroad bridge. The course was from this point to the upper end of the old steam-boat dock at Florence's, distance about a mile.

The first race was between two four-oared shells, designated respectively as the heavy weights and the light weights, the former a "scratch crew," made up a few days ago, while their opponents have been in practice for this event for some little time. They were seated as follows:

Heavy Weights—John C. Babcock, bow, A. W. Gilmore, W. A. Montgomery, A. B. Frost, stroke.

Light Weights—W. Robinson, bow, James B. Roberts, J. B. Reynolds, Lindsey Watson, stroke.

A good start was made and a close race ensued, both crews rowing in good style. About 200 yards from the start the light weights commenced to draw away from their opponents, but despite their best efforts could not get clear. At the half-mile they had three-fourths of a length, and then the heavy weights made a handsome spurt, bringing their ship again on level terms with their competitors' craft, but the better condition of the light weights now told, and on the end of the third quarter they crossed their opponents' bow, and finished by less than a half length clear.

Next came a scullers' race over the same course, the water being then almost slack. They drew in line as follows: George Power, W. Robison, J. D. Foot, A. Heyn, John C. Babcock, A. B. Frost. They got away on even terms, but ere the first hundred yards had been gone over, Power, Foot, and Robison had broken the line with an advantage of a half length. At the end of the first quarter Robison led Power and Foot by about three yards, but the two latter again picked up the leader, the three drawing in a perfect line, with Babcock, Heyn, and Frost forming another perfect line immediately in their rear. Foot now made a gallant dash for the lead, and succeeded in working out a half length, but was unable to shake off his two companions, Robison and Power. The latter, rowing in excellent form, had a hard tussle with Robison for second place, but Robison made it warm work even for the leader, who finished with a length to spare, Robison coming in second, with Power a good third, with Heyn's bow scarcely three feet out of line with his own. Frost was fourth and Babcock, who had merely started for the fun of the thing, withdrew on the third quarter.

A large number of club boats were on the course during the races, the Atalantas racing four—Downs, Rodgers, Gunther, and Eustis—driving their practice-boat with great vigor, while the Harlems and Athletics' fours, a Nautilus gig, and a number of pairs and singles also helped to swell the number. A number of the clubs are commencing to prepare for their Fall regattas.

The Mutuals defeated the New-Havens at New-Haven yesterday by a score of 4 to 2.

MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR BY THE SECOND BRIGADE—SOME OF THE BEST SCORES.

Creedmoor rifle range was occupied yesterday by detachments of the several regiments in the Second Brigade. The regiments represented were the Fifth, Companies B, H, I, and K, 148 men, under command of Capt. Kloeber, Capt. Bruer, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Sixth, Companies I and C, twenty-one men, Capt. Muller commanding, Capt. Hermes, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eighty-fourth, Companies E and F, fifty-four men, commanded by Capt. Head, Capt. Douglas, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Ninety-sixth Regiment, Companies B and C, forty-three men, Capt. Rodenburg commanding, and also acting as Inspector of Rifle Practice. Col. Andrew Stauff, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, was in command of the corps, and Capt. Orvis, of the Second Division Staff, acted as Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. The Eleventh Regiment was not represented, as its members had been excused from duty to enable them to participate in the Thuringians' and Saxons' festival. The arrangements for guarding the field, and preventing the egress of soldiers during the practice, were very unsatisfactory, and a number of men made their escape during the day and visited the hotel. Only three were placed under arrest. The weather was unusually sultry, and there was scarcely any wind stirring. Shooting commenced at 11 A. M., and was concluded about 6 P. M. Those who qualified to shoot in the second class were distributed as follows: Fifth Regiment, forty-two; Sixth, sixteen; Eighty-fourth, thirty; and Ninety-sixth, forty-four men. At the close of the day's practice, Col. Staut exercised the corps in battalion movements until the arrival of the 6:42 o'clock train. Following are the best scores, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

GENERAL STAFF.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Gen. Vilmar	3 4 5 4 3	19	3 2 4 3 2	14	33
Capt. Berndt	4 4 5 4 4	21	4 3 4 4 4	19	40
Capt. Koch	3 4 4 4 5	20	4 3 2 4 2	15	35
Capt. Orvis	3 4 4 4 4	19	3 2 4 2 4	15	34

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Bayer	0 4 5 0 5	14	4 5 5 3 5	22	36
Private Schüler	4 3 4 3 5	19	3 2 2 2 0	9	28
Private Meyer	3 0 5 4 3	15	0 4 3 2 3	12	27
Private Kobrs	0 3 0 0 0	3	5 4 5 4 5	23	26
Capt. Kloeber	4 5 0 0 4	13	0 0 3 4 2	9	22
Sergt Lade	4 3 0 0 4	11	0 2 3 3 3	11	22
Sergt. Erb	2 2 2 0 0	6	0 2 2 5 5	14	20
Corp. Betz	0 4 0 3 4	11	0 2 0 5 2	9	20
Private Heer	2 2 0 4 4	12	0 2 0 0 3	5	17
Private Brunn	0 2 2 0 4	8	2 0 3 0 4	9	17
Private Sheckman	5 0 0 2 2	9	0 2 3 3 0	8	17
Private Kroenwirth	4 2 0 2 3	11	0 3 0 0 2	5	16
Private Lobman	5 2 0 0 0	7	0 5 0 0 4	9	16
Private Kemps	4 3 4 0 3	14	0 0 0 0 0	0	14

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Col. Van Wyck	5 4 3 2 3	17	4 4 3 5 4	20	37
Sergt Riechman	4 4 4 4 4	20	2 3 2 3 5	15	35
Private Martin	4 2 5 4 0	15	5 4 2 5 4	20	35
Private Wertheimer	3 5 5 5 2	20	4 4 2 2 2	14	34
Lieut. Col. King	0 5 2 4 3	14	3 4 3 5 2	17	31
Capt. Hermes	4 0 5 2 3	14	4 5 3 2 2	17	31
Lieut. Eckerman	2 5 2 0 5	14	3 5 2 2 2	14	28
Surgeon Amabile	0 3 3 2 2	10	4 3 2 2 3	14	24
Major Müller	2 2 0 4 2	10	5 3 2 2 3	15	25
Lieut. Goodhart	4 4 3 2 2	15	3 3 2 0 0	8	23
Cor. Mergentheimer	0 0 3 5 4	12	2 3 2 0 0	9	21
Ord'ly Sergt. Gans.	0 4 0 3 3	10	3 2 2 2 2	11	21
Q. M. Sergt. Braud.	0 2 0 3 3	8	3 0 2 3 4	12	20
Corp. Ernst	0 4 2 0 2	8	2 0 4 2 2	10	18
Private Sharn	0 0 0 0 5	5	2 2 0 2 4	10	15

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Fullerton	4 5 0 2 3	14	4 5 3 4 5	21	35
Sergt. Osborn	3 2 5 5 3	18	4 4 3 0 4	15	33
Capt. Ackerman	3 3 4 5 3	18	2 3 4 2 3	14	32
Sergt. Siterbrandt.	3 3 3 5 2	16	0 3 2 2 3	10	26
Sergt. Douglas	3 3 3 3 5	17	0 0 3 3 0	6	23
Sergt. Gerabty	0 0 5 5 5	15	0 2 3 0 3	8	23
Private Butterfield	2 3 4 4 0	13	0 4 0 4 0	8	21
Private Kirkwood	2 3 0 3 4	12	0 4 2 3 0	9	21
Private A. Ernst	0 0 0 0 0	0	4 4 3 3 4	18	18
Private D. Ernst	0 3 2 3 0	8	2 4 3 0 0	9	17
Private Giller	4 3 4 3 3	17	0 0 0 0 0	0	17
Private Driscoll	4 0 3 4 4	15	0 0 0 0 2	2	17
Corporal Dauman	0 3 0 0 3	6	4 3 0 4 0	11	17
Sergt. Collings	0 5 0 0 2	7	2 0 3 2 2	9	16
Private Farrell	4 2 4 3 3	16	0 0 0 0 0	0	16

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Hansleiter	3 3 4 4 0	14	5 2 4 3 0	14	28
Capt. Rodenburg	5 0 2 0 0	7	5 4 4 2 3	18	25
Lieut. Lanzer	0 3 4 5 0	12	4 2 0 2 5	13	25
Priv. Schweizguth	5 4 4 0 3	16	0 3 0 0 5	8	24
Sergt. Goepfert	0 0 2 0 4	6	3 0 4 3 2	12	18
Drummer Hevnong.	3 0 0 3 0	6	0 0 5 3 3	11	17
Sergt. Hober	0 0 3 0 5	8	0 4 0 0 4	8	16
Private Reuter	4 4 3 0 5	16	0 0 0 0 0	0	16
Private Epting	4 0 4 3 0	11	0 0 0 0 4	4	15

Several medals and other trophies were presented to the marksmen who had made the best scores in individual companies. The Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, will occupy the range next Thursday.

NEW HOPS IN MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The first lot of 1875 early seedling hops were received here to-day. They were grown by D. Conger & Son, of Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., and are considered first-class in every respect. Judging from this sample the crop of hops for 1875 will be of superior quality. They are consigned to Taylor & Son, brewers.

A RUFFIAN KILLED BY A WOMAN.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—Yesterday afternoon five young roughs attempted forcibly to enter the house of a respectable woman named Mrs. Downs, at Point St. Charles. Mrs. Downs fired into the crowd, shooting one named Meehan through the lungs, from the effects of which he has since died.

WASHINGTON.

A NEW SYSTEM OF PAYING GAUGERS.

GAUGERS TO BE PAID BY THE DAY—PENSIONS PAID ON FALSE VOUCHERS—DECISIONS CONCERNING PROOF SPIRITS—THE ISSUE OF POSTAL CARDS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 9, 1875.

Commissioner Pratt is devising a new system for paying gaugers, who are now paid one cent per gallon for the first 5,000 gallons, the rate decreasing for each subsequent 5,000 gallons. The maximum day's work is 70,000 gallons. Under the present system two gaugers frequently measure spirits at the same distillery, thus obtaining the largest rate for measuring the first 10,000 gallons, and increasing the rate on the balance. This practice will be broken up under the proposed system. A specified sum will be fixed as the pay for a day's work, say $6 or $8, and the number of gallons that will constitute a day's work will be prescribed. Fractions of days will be allowed on the basis established by this regulation with that already established. Changing gaugers from place to place will make these positions undesirable by men ambitious of acquiring speedy wealth. The Commissioner thinks the increased collection of internal revenue taxes shows that the laws are being faithfully administered, and that with proper management and honest administration there will be no necessity for recommending increased taxation next Winter.

ILLEGAL DRAWING OF PENSIONS.

An officer of the Pension Bureau who has investigated the matter expresses the belief that fully one-fourth of the pensions now being paid are paid on false vouchers. In many cases invalid pensions are being paid where the parties are dead, and in other cases widows who have married again are still drawing pensions. If this be true, the Government is paying annually $8,000,000 to parties who are not legally entitled to be on the pension rolls.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY CIRCULAR CONCERNING DISTILLED LIQUORS.

The following circular concerning distilled spirits which have increased in proof while in warehouse has been issued from the Treasury Department:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

It has come to the knowledge of this office that in some portions of the country there are distilled spirits, now stored in private warehouse, which, in consequence of the uniformly dry atmosphere and warm temperature of said warehouses, have so materially increased in proof as to subject such spirits to seizure if put upon the market in the original packages; but it is understood that this change will not take place in packages which have been painted or varnished. In order to protect such spirits, the distiller or owner thereof may, where tax has been paid on the original gauge, remove such spirits from such warehouse to his wholesale liquor dealer's premises, and there change the packages, marking, branding, and stamping the new packages as provided on page 67, series 6, No. 7. If, however, the owner prefers, he may, in the presence of the United States Gauger, reduce such spirits to their original proof by the addition of distilled water, of the quantity ascertained by such Gauger to be necessary for that purpose. The owner will not be allowed to fill the package above the quantity that the "natural outs" would indicate should be contained in each package, nor will he be allowed to mix any other spirits with that in the original package, or to fill one package from another of the same lot. Spirits reduced in proof as above provided may be placed upon the market in the original packages bearing the original marks, stamps, and brands. If the owner wishes to remove spirits of this character from one part of a district to another part of the same district for the purpose of changing the package, he will at once notify the Collector of the district of the fact, giving the number of packages, the marks and brands thereon, and the location of the wholesale liquor dealer's establishment to which such spirits are to be removed, and the Collector will detail some United States officer to protect such spirits from seizure during their transit. In case the removal is made from one collection district to another the Collector of the district from which the spirits are shipped will notify the Collector of the district in which the spirits are to be received, giving the number of packages, the marks and brands thereon, the name of owner, the route over which said spirits are to pass, and to whom consigned. The Collector of the district in which such spirits are received will allow them to pass to the establishment of the wholesale liquor dealer to whom they are consigned.

(Signed) D. D. PRATT, Commissioner.

DAILY MAIL REFUSED.

A few weeks ago an effort was made to induce the Postmaster General to put on a daily mail service between New-Orleans and Red River Landing, and a large number of petitions and resolutions from boards of trade, &c., were forwarded to the department asking for such arrangement. To test the necessity of such service the department ordered the mails between those places to be weighed for thirty days in succession. The result for fifteen days shows only 90 pounds of letters and 877 pounds of miscellaneous matter for the entire fifteen days, averaging only 6 pounds of letters per day. As the cost of a daily service would be $22,000 per annum, the department, after the above test, declines to grant the request.

ADMEASUREMENT.

In response to inquiry, the Treasury Department has been informed by the Government of Sweden that, in the order issued by the General Director of Customs on the 6th of April last, relative to the exemption of United States vessels from admeasurement, the term "*matbref certificat de jancage*" is considered identical with a certificate of registry, and that consequently vessels of the United States of America being exempted from admeasurement in the ports of Sweden will be considered as being of the capacity stated in their certificate of registry.

POSTAL CARDS.

There were 14,298,000 postal cards issued during the month of July on the requisition of Postmasters. This is the largest number ever issued in any month. The first month of a fiscal year about an eighth of the year's supply is generally ordered, and at the above rate of issue nearly 115,000,000 postal cards will be used this year, showing the great popularity of this branch of the postal service.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Sept. 10, 1875, a fixed white light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Solomon's Lumps, in Kedge's Strait, east side of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland. Upon the exhibition of this light the light at Fog Point will be discontinued.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the commissions of the following-named persons: Paul Beckwith, to be Agent of the Indians at Devil's Lake, Dakota; Robert N. Wharry, to be Postmaster at Ellicott City, Md.; Cadwallader H. Brooke, to be Postmaster at Conshohocken, Penn.; William D. Miner, to be Postmaster at Warsaw, N. Y., and James B. Mitchell, to be Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va.

FINANCIAL.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,496,509; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $65,480,000; coin, (including $22,670,500 certificates,) $70,847,819; outstanding legal tenders, $374,755,108. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $629,585, and the Customs receipts, $624,789.

LAND CLAIMS.

Among the regular monthly returns from the Register of the Springfield (Ill.) Land Office, received at the General Land Office to-day, were the papers filed by Britton, Gray and Drummond, laying claim to that portion of the land on which Chicago is built. They will not be reached for action for a month or two.

LAND PATENT.

The patent for the Pueblo lands, in the City of Los Angeles, comprising 17,172 acres, was transmitted to California to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas A. Paine has been appointed Gauger for Rhode Island.

The following Store-keepers have been appointed for the Fifth Illinois District: Harry Van Boskirk, J. H. Wicker, David Story, William Wright and J. C. Bachelder.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Chaplain Sylvester D. Boorom has been ordered to the Portsmouth at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Liet. Belden has been detached from the command of the Fortune, and ordered to resume duties at the Washington Navy-yard. Assistant Engineer Tobin has been detached from the Fortune and ordered to the Swatara.

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieuts. Smith S. Leach, Daniel C. Kingman, Eugene Griffin, and Willard Young, Corps of Engineers, have been ordered to report to Major H. L. Abbott, at Willet's Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty with the battalion of engineers.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A QUIET ELECTION—CHIEF ROSS PROBABLY RE-ELECTED.

FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, Aug. 9.—The result of the late election in the Cherokee Nation for first and second Chief Senators, members of the National and Grand Council, and for District officers passed off quietly. There was no disturbance of any kind except in one precinct in Saquayah District, where some hot-headed partisans of Downing took possession of the polls, driving off the judges, taking their places and receiving votes. The returns will be thrown out for irregularity, but the precinct being small, it will not affect the general result.

The returns come in slowly, owing to the height of water in the streams, which, having no bridges, have all to be crossed by fordings. The high water prevented many from reaching the polls. The result is in doubt for Chief, and so close that the official count may be necessary to decide. It is generally conceded to-night, however, that the present chief, William P. Ross, is re-elected for a second term of four years. Ross has a majority in the Senate and Council. The majority of the local officers of the Ross party are elected. The predictions of bloodshed during the election have, happily, not been verified.

PROBABLE POLICE REFORMS.

POSITION OF COMMISSIONER SMITH—THE REMOVAL OF MATSELL CONSIDERED.

Police Commissioner Smith stated to a TIMES reporter last evening that in all probability there would be a joint effort on the part of the Mayor and the Governor to reform the Police Department. The precise method to be taken the Commissioner did not think himself justified in stating but he hinted somewhat broadly that an attempt would be made to remove Matsell, and added that abundant evidence of the latter's shortcomings was accessible. Gen. Smith did not hesitate to express his contempt for Matsell and for the methods by which the present head of the Police Department has added so much to its alleged inefficiency. He thought that any reform to be lasting must commence at the top and be carried out, from Commissioners down to patrolmen, with thoroughness and efficiency. The force ought to be kept as far as possible apart from politics and political influence, and it had been his constant endeavor to prevent anything tending to affect the independence of the force in this respect. The detective force needed reorganization badly, not only as to the number and character of the men, but as to their pay. At present they only received $1,200, the salary of an ordinary patrolman, and yet they were constantly in a position where hundreds and even thousands of dollars were at their service, if they only consented to wink at the law. Superintendent Walling, the General thought, was a thoroughly honest and capable man, and one whose efforts had always been directed to the elevation and improvement of the force. If he had a fault, it was that he was too kind hearted, and apt to overlook the requirements of discipline in his regard for his subordinates. The Police force of a great metropolis like New-York, needed at all times, and especially now, thorough discipline in all its branches and this was only to be obtained by punishing delinquent officers to the full letter of the law. Another pressing necessity was an increase in the number of the force. Instead of 2,300 men, it ought to number at least 3,000. Large unprotected areas existed in the suburbs, and especially in the annexed districts, which it was utterly impossible for the present force to cover. A mounted patrol, such as is employed with such efficacy in the suburbs of London, would be the best method of protecting these out of the way localities, as well as those parts of Westchester and other counties lying contiguous to the City. He had proposed the establishment of such a force, but was met by the ever-ready objection that it would cost more than the present system. The General added that there were many other particulars in which a Reform Board of Commissioners could improve the present condition of the department, and from his own knowledge of the Mayor's views and wishes, bethought that the proper steps to that end would be taken without delay.

OBITUARY.

DANIEL M'LEOD.

Daniel McLeod, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Jersey City, died about 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 263 York street, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. McLeod was a native of Ireland, but came to this country at the age of fourteen years with his parents, who settled in New-York, his father engaging in the rope and twine business. It was not long before young McLeod became discontented and removed to New-Haven, where he became engaged in the book-binding business. He remained in that city until he was forty-three years old, when he returned to this City and continued in business here until his retirement a few years ago. He was a Republican in politics, and was a power in the party in Hudson County, although he never held an office and never identified himself with the active workers. He once accepted the nomination for Mayor, but was defeated by Charles H. O'Neill, Mr. McLeod himself working for O'Neill and advocating his election. Deceased was one of the originators of the Friendly Sons of Ireland of Jersey City, and was the first President of the organization. He was taken ill about five weeks ago, but his sickness was not considered serious until Saturday, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit and died yesterday morning. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

BASE BALL.

A game of base ball was arranged to be played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Madison Club, of Brooklyn, and the Lexington Club, of Jamaica, Long Island. The Madison Club was on hand, with full numbers, ready for the game, but the Lexington Club, for some unexplained reason, failed to make their appearance, and the game was declared against them. A picked nine was made up from the field, however, to play with the Madison Club, and an interesting and closely-contested game took place between them. The Madison Club made a fine appearance in their handsome, bright blue uniform, and led during the game up to the seventh inning, when the picked nine made three runs, and won the game by a score of nine to seven.

A game was also played between the Athletic and Amateur Clubs, both of this City. The athletics took the lead in the first inning and kept it to the end of the game, when they came off the winners by a score of 24 to 12.

This afternoon there will be a game on the Capitoline Grounds, between the Reliance and Tuttle & Bailey Clubs, both of Brooklyn. The Produce Exchange Club, of this City, and the Irving Club, of Brooklyn, will also play a game there at the same time.

The Flyaway Club, of this City, and the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, will play a game this afternoon on the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, N. J.

The Mutuals, of this City, are to play with the Hartford Club this afternoon, in Hartford, Conn. To-morrow afternoon they play with the New-Haven Club, in New-Haven, Conn. There are to be no games this week on the Union Grounds.

The Cincinnati Reds defeated the Chicago Whites, at Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, 13 to 5. The former club have been recently organized, and played their first public game yesterday.

In a game of base-ball at Syracuse, yesterday, the Bostons defeated the Stars by a score of 17 to 1.

The Philadelphias whitewashed the St. Louis Club at Philadelphia yesterday, 16 to nothing.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The Galveston *News* of Aug. 4 has the following later intelligence concerning the election for the Constitutional Convention in Texas: "Reports from eighty or ninety places, as some give results without figures, and some majorities without the total number of votes cast, do not permit a precise statement of the vote for and the vote against a convention. But it is within the bounds of safety to estimate the aggregate vote, covered by reports thus far received, at about 25,000, and a majority for a convention of about 3,000. It does not seem probable that future returns will double the aggregate or the majority. But let us suppose that the one is 50,000 and the other 6,000. As the registered vote of the State is estimated at about 160,000, it appears, on the foregoing supposition, that less than one-third of the total number of voters in the State turned out at the election, and that about one-sixth of that total number voted for a convention. Nevertheless the Governor is expected to construe the vote of this small minority into the express desire and demand of the majority of the people to have a convention. He might well feel embarrassed by such an emergency. And the delegates, when called into assembly, might well feel diffident as to their representative capacity with respect to the great body of the people. Such diffidence, however, is hardly to be deprecated as it would tend to inspire cautious and conservative counsels.' Under accepted parliamentary maxims, such a vote as indicated could never carry a measure. A quorum of voters ought not to be less than a majority. But here we have a measure presumed to be carried by a little more than one-half of less than one-third of the voting population of the State."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been many thousands a day larger than that of the New-York *Tribune* ever since the death of HORACE GREELEY. The *Tribune* has not dared to test this statement by an examination of its books, although repeatedly challenged to do so. The circulation of the *Tribune* to-day is less than thirty thousand copies, and all statements to the contrary can be proved to be false.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR.

From the New-York Times, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we have publicly stated and offered to prove—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of 50,000
1,000 that it has not 49,000
1,000 that it has not 48,000
1,000 that it has not 47,000
1,000 that it has not 46,000
1,000 that it has not 45,000
1,000 that it has not 44,000
1,000 that it has not 43,000
1,000 that it has not 42,000
1,000 that it has not 41,000
1,000 that it has not 40,000
1,000 that it has not 39,000
1,000 that it has not 38,000
1,000 that it has not 37,000
1,000 that it has not 36,000
1,000 that it has not 35,000
1,000 that it has not 34,000
1,000 that it has not 33,000
1,000 that it has not 32,000
1,000 that it has not 31,000
1,000 that it has not 30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies. And for this fraudulent representation, it holds out Messrs. Pettengill and Burr as authorities, when in reality they were the victims of an exploded Tammany fraud.

It will not do for the *Tribune* to pretend that it has not heard of this reply to its malicious and totally unprovoked attack upon us. It has published fraudulent statements about THE TIMES, and it must now be called to account for those statements. When a man is accused of grave offenses, he may try to shelter himself behind a "policy of silence," but the public will soon perceive that he adopts that policy merely because he knows himself to be guilty of the offenses charged—that he has no defense to offer. No man can be permitted to defame another, and then evade responsibility by skulking behind a corner. And no man with a proper sense of honor, or of decent regard for his character, would submit to such an accusation as that which we deliberately bring against Whitelaw Reid, nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune*. What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, no one will misunderstand his reasons for doing so.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9.—Returns complete show that the Convention is carried by 16,500 majority. The delegates-elect number: Democrats, 81; Independent Democrats, 6; and Republicans, 12.

THE CINCINNATI ROBBERY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Abraham Pariera surrendered himself to the detectives to-day, being suspected of robbing his father's pawn-shop in Cincinnati of $6,000 worth of goods on Thursday last. He declares his innocence, and is confident he can prove he had nothing to do with the robbery.

PRINTERS ON A STRIKE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—The printers in the *Sentinel* office struck to-day on account of a reduction in the price of composition.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Skin of the Teeth.

The enamel is literally "the skin of the teeth," and to render this pearly envelope imperishable, as well as brilliant, all you have to do is to use SOZODONT daily.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets

Preserve the teeth to old age.

For Dyspepsia, Debility, &c., the Peruvian SYRUP is a long-tried and well-established remedy.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens County, Ohio.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years.

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind.

Dr. PIERCE: I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years.

From Mrs. John E. Hamlin, Odell, Ill.

Dr. PIERCE: The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for.

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is sold by dealers in medicines.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

BEDELL.—At Hempstead, Long Island, Aug. 9, CATHARINE A., daughter of the late Stephen C. Bedell, in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, corner of Main and Jackson sts., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock, and at the Hempstead M. E. Church at 3 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, of pneumonia, GEORGIE BROWN, eldest son of George and Sarah Judson Brown, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood.

COCHRANE.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., ANNIE E., infant daughter of David E. Cochrane.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 220 High st., Brooklyn.

CORNELL.—At his residence in Somerville, N. J., Aug. 7, 1875, in the 71st year of his age, Rev. FREDERICK F. CORNELL, D. D.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves New-York at 12:45 P. M.

CORNWELL.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 336 East 118th st., (Harlem,) on Saturday, Aug. 7, PETER N. CORNWELL, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, F. and A. M., and the members of the Jackson Club, Highlands, N. J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 11th, at 12 o'clock.

GRISWOLD.—On Aug. 8, after a brief illness, WALTER D., son of E. D. Griswold, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 21 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEGEMAN.—At Seabright, on Sunday, Aug. 8, ELISE JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of J. Niven and Jeannette Fenton Hegeman, aged 5 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, William Hegeman, No. 9 West 31st st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HERRIOT.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 8, 1875, Dr. GEORGE HERRIOT, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, South Broadway, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family respectfully invited. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 2 o'clock train from 42d st.

HILL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 7, ROBERT B. HILL, aged 39 years.

Funeral to take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, (Rev. Dr. Houghton,) on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOVE.—On the 9th inst., ELIZA A., wife of Joseph Love, aged 27 years, 8 months, 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 371 West 56th st., on Wednesday, at 1:30 o'clock without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MORRIS.—At Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., JAMES STAATS MORRIS, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be at Westchester Station on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Harlem River, and boat from Fulton slip at 11:15.

SQUIRE.—At Stamford, on Saturday, Aug. 7, HORATIO BIGLOW, infant son of Henry N. and Mary F. Squire.

Funeral this day (Tuesday) at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 1 o'clock.

SIMONSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, of cholera infantum, EVA MAY, only daughter of Evelyn H. and George L. Simonson, aged 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 163 East 69th st. Interment in Green-Wood.

TALLMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, at 6 P. M., GEORGE D., son of George D. and Susan H. Tallman, aged 3 weeks.

Services, Tuesday, 3 P. M., at United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., at his residence, No. 56 Hope st., Brooklyn, GEORGE H. THOMPSON, son of the late Major Thompson.

Funeral Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the old Bushwick Reformed Church, Bushwick av., near North 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VALENTINE.—On the 6th of Eighth month, 1875, RACHEL, widow of Charles Valentine, in the 98th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 356 West 20th st., on Third day, 10th of Eighth month, at 11 A. M.

YEARSLEY.—Aug. 8, of consumption, ELIZA E. YEARSLEY.

Funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 8 Barrow st., Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 1 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Albany Rural Cemetery.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S second Summer you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade mark, "Asahel. Made of God," on all packages.

MACNEVIN'S DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA INFANTUM POWDERS.—This old and well-tried remedy, so long and favorably known as an absolute and speedy cure for all cases of Diarrhea and Summer Complaint, can be had of all druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE will give magnetic physical manipulations at the patient's residence if desired. Address FRED. BERNARD, Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

ONE SINGLE BOTTLE OF SHAKE NO MORE cures permanently any case of fever and ague where quinine and all other preparations fail. Dr. W. H. PANCOAST, Proprietor, Millstone, N. J.

A FAMOUS REMEDY.—KEARNEY'S SUPERIOR Extract Buchu cures gravel, diabetes, Bright's disease, general debility, seminal weakness, and all diseases of bladder and kidneys. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Headquarters, No. 466 Pearl st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting (THIS) TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 8 P. M., at Lincoln Hall, corner 116th st and 3d av.
HENRY C. ROBINSON, President.
M. J. FRENCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	20	Resin, bbls.	3,972
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Spirits Turp., bbls.	811
Cotton, bales	1,101	Pea-nuts bags	479
Copper, bbls.	52	Syrup, gallons	59,971
Flour, bbls.	23,047	Oil-cake, pks.	500
Meal, bbls.	150	Beef, pks.	122
Wheat, bushels	478,879	Pork, pks.	64
Corn, bushels	158,692	Cut-meats, pks.	439
Oats, bushels	16,400	Lard, tcs.	355
Malt, bushels	650	Butter, pks.	2,438
Rye, bushels	7,200	Cheese, pks.	5,983
Dried Fruits, pks.	37	Red Oil, bbls.	100
Eggs, bbls.	1,165	Sugar, bbls.	436
Grease, pks.	77	Starch, pks.	1,113
Flax-seed, bags	1,078	Skins, bales	24
C. S. Oil, bbls.	83	Stearine, pks.	34
Horns, No.	40,605	Sumac, bags	70
Hops, bales	43	Tallow, pks.	10
Hides, No.	2,421	Tobacco, hhds.	292
Hides, bdls.	6	Tobacco, pks.	1,201
Leather, sides	8,352	Wine, gallons	16,190
Hemp, bales	40	Wool, bales	817
Moss, bales	212	Whisky, bbls.	690
Lead, tons	560		

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and held with much firmness, with sales reported of 5,143 bags by the Alice Tainter at 16½c.@19c., gold; 5,000 bags by the Merrimac, in lots, 340 bags by the Tycho Brache, also in lots, within our range; 4,475 bags by the Heinrich, and 3,707 bags Santos by the Dorothea, (both previous to arrival,) on private terms. And at Baltimore, 4,000 bags Rio by the New Light at 18¾c. gold, usual terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 32,675 bags; sales, week ending this evening, 34,679 bags; stock in first hands this evening here, 44,178 bags; and at all ports, 87,424 bags, including 30,981 bags at Baltimore and 12,265 bags at Hampton Roads. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, July 16, was 185,247 bags; purchases for the United States to Aug. 7, 102,000 bags. ...Other kinds have been quiet, but held firmly. ...We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¼c.@21c.; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., gold, ₱ lb....The jobbing trade was quite moderate at former figures.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at the reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing more steadily, with holders less urgent in their offerings. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery, of 3,348 bales, (of which 50 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 2,948 bales to spinners and 400 bales to shippers. And subsequently further sales were reported of 1,000 bales, also to spinners, at about quoted rates....For forward delivery, the dealings have been more extensive, but at a reduction of 5-32c.@3-16c., under the more favorable reports from the South-west as to the state of the rivers, &c., but subsequently rallying 1-16c. ₱ lb., influenced, in good part, by the improved spinning inquiry for early deliveries, closing, however, weak at the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,800 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on Saturday evening and 26,200 bales were to-day,) with 3,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; September, 13 25-32c.; October, 13⅝c.; November, 13⅝c.; December, 13 21-32c.; January, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; February, 13 31-32c.; March, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; April, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; May, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; June, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,101 bales. ....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 190 bales, against 519 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 393 bales, against 801 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,456,193 bales, against 3,760,117 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 60 bales; to the Continent, — bales. Stock in New-York, 71,958 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 117,827 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FISH—A good demand has been noted for the leading kinds on the basis of our quotations. Mackerel, both old and new, scarce. We quote Dry Cod at from $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 75@$7 25; No. 1 Mackerel, old, $11@$13; new Mackerel quoted at $17 50@$19 for No. 1, $12@13 for No. 2, and $8@$8 50 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported, since our last, in State and Western Flour at generally unchanged prices. The export demand has been mostly for desirable Extras, chiefly City Mills and Minnesotas, suited to the West Indies and South America. Regular shipping Extras, for the English markets, have been less urgently sought after. Holders, however, have been quite confident, especially in view of the buoyancy in Spring Wheat. Trade and Family Extras have been in request, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Superfine brands have been rather quiet, but the better qualities have been stiffly held at extreme figures. No. 2 brands have been attracting more attention, and have been quoted firmer. The sales since our last have been 15,650 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 50@$5 30, chiefly at $5@$5 25; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at from $5 50@$5 75, with very fancy held as high as $6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35, in lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 45@$7 15; City Mills Extra at $6 25@$7 75, chiefly at $6 75@$7 50 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 50, mainly at $6 25@$6 40; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 50 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 30@$7 85, mainly at $6 65@$7 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 30@$8 25; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 30@$8 25, mostly Amber, at $7 25@$7 75; Western White do. Extras, $6 35@$8 65, mainly at $7 50@$8; St. Louis Extra, $6 30@$8 65, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 35@$7 65; Minnesota patent stock, $6 90@$9, chiefly at $7 35@$8 25; with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 6,250 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 85 for Superfine; $6@$6 90 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at unchanged rates. We quote the range at from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine, the latter an extreme. Sales 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 85@$6 15 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales equal to 650 bbls., at from $4@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, at $1 52½@$2 ₱ 100 lb.... Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Cable and Western advices have been generally of stronger markets for Grain....The movements in Spring Wheat here have been much more extensive, mainly on export account, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, on strictly prime to choice, the offerings of which have been less urgent. Strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring was in comparatively light supply, most of this description included in the day's arrivals, having been heated and out of order. Several lots offered for delivery on contract were reported as having been rejected, as not up to the requirements as to condition. Winter Wheat has been held with confidence, but has been comparatively dull; sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 394,000 bushels at $1 48½@$1 50 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, closing firmly at the latter rate for prime; $1 50 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, closing with this price bid and $1 51@$1 52 asked; $1 50 for No. 1 Duluth Spring, afloat, subsequently held higher; $1 44@$1 45 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 45 for prime afloat, which was the closing quotation; $1 38@$1 39 for good to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 38 for good; $1 35@$1 37 for heated do.; $1 39@$1 40 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 35@$1 48 for ungraded Spring; $1 58 for good Amber Western, afloat; $1 60 for choice do., in store, and within the previous range for Red and White Western....And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 16,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth Spring, to arrive in a few days, at $1 51; 42,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of September, at $1 45; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, last half of August, reported on private terms, quoted at the close at $1 39½ bid, and $1 40 asked for strictly prime....Corn has been quoted rather steadier as to values, on a more active business in good part, in steamer grades for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels at 83½c.@85½c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice, mainly at 84c.@84½c. for average; 80c.@83c. for poor to choice steamer do. do., mostly at 82c.@83c. for good to choice; 75c.@78c for heated do.; 84c.@86c. for new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme....For forward delivery, few bids were reported, and these were 2c.@3c. a bushel under nominal asking rates. No transactions were reported. ....Rye has been inactive to-day, with Canada, in bond, quoted at 97½c. bid, and up to $1 asked....Barley has been very quiet, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted at $1 20 as the best bid, $1 25 asked, ₱ bushel....Samples of new crop of Canada Barley, of fine quality and bright color, were exhibited on 'Change to-day by Messrs. F. Edson & Co. and Messrs. Mascord & Howland....Barley-malt has been inactive, since our last, with Canada West quoted at from $1 60@$1 75, cash and time, and up to $1 80 for extra choice; Western at $1 50@$1 62½; four to six-rowed State, $1 45@$1 55; two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 45, cash and time. Sales have been reported of only a small lot of four-rowed State at $1 40, cash—an exceptionally low figure....Canada Peas quiet and wholly nominal.... Oats have been unusually dull to-day. Holders of full lines or boat loads of prime to choice were asking 2c.@3c. a bushel above the views of buyers—having been claiming for prime mixed Chicago, 67c. in store, and up to 70c. afloat—as against bids of 65c. in store, and 67c. afloat, thus impeding operations. A few car-lots of mixed Western were reported sold at 66c.@58c.; and of White Western, fair ordinary to good, at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel, apart from which no dealings of moment were reported. Best White quoted nominally as high as 72c.@75c. ₱ bushel ....Feed has been in fair demand within the previous range of $20@31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been more sought after at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in some request within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lb. ....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 553,894 bushels Wheat, 983,396 bushels Corn, 21,608 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 280,029 bushels Malt, 9,965 bushels Peas, and 591,480 bushels Oats, showing an increase in the stock of Wheat and Corn, with a decrease in that of Rye, Peas, Malt, and Oats in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,441,535 bushels, as against 2,230,646 bushels last Monday, 3,144,720 bushels Aug. 10, 1874, and 2,985,002 bushels Aug. 11, 1873....The stock of Grain on the canal on Saturday comprised 2,518,721 bushels Wheat, 804,763 bushels Corn, 10,332 bushels Rye, and 6,335 bushels Oats.

Stock of Grain in store at this Port.

	1875. Aug. 9. Bushels.	1875. Aug. 2. Bushels.	1874. Aug. 10. Bushels.	1873. Aug. 11. Bushels.
Wheat	553,894	268,539	1,853,767	327,252
Corn	983,396	927,434	1,126,343	1,402,095
Oats	591,480	693,033	18,232	816,362
Barley	1,163	1,163	......	8,572
Rye	21,608	23,191	28,400	175,084
Peas	9,965	12,744	11,511	16,836
Malt	280,029	299,522	106,467	238,751
Total	2,441,535	2,230,646	3,144,720	2,985,002

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 100 rolls Domestic here at 13¾c., and 500 rolls do. at Boston at 14c. Market firm.

HARDWARE—More animation has been noted in this line on a generally steady basis as to values.

HEMP—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.... We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅝c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 3c.@3 1-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Quoted firm and favoring sellers, on a good demand; sales, 6,900 California, (part to arrive,) 1,800 Dry Texas, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms.

HONEY—Has been inactive, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, in bond, at 81c.@83c., gold, ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES—Trade has been very quiet in this line since our last. Refiners have been bidding reservedly. Holders of desirable invoices of foreign have been firm in their views. A few invoices of recent arrival have not yet been marketed. We quote: Porto Rico at 41c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 38c.@39c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St. Kitts, 40c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been in fair request and generally held with confidence, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@63c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ gallon. ....Sugar-house Molasses has been offered with reserve, and has been quiet at 24c.@25c. for hhds. and 27c.@28c. for bbls., on, however, a restricted business.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand and quoted firmer, within the range of from $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls. Strained, deliverable free on board, at $1 70; 1,000 bbls. Strained, on private terms; and 850 bbls. good Strained at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been in some demand at from $2 37½@$2 75 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more active, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 600 bbls. at 31½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in quite moderate request since our last, on the basis of 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been in comparatively limited demand since our last, with early delivery quoted at 11¼c., and forward delivery at 11¼c.@11½c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City. ....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery at improved prices. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 600 bbls. Western Mess at $21 70@$21 80; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75, and of extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50 for inspected.... For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $21 75@$21 80, closing with $21 70 as the best bid, and August quoted at $21 70 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less request since our last, with City at 10c.@10⅜c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been attracting less attention, yet have been without important change as to values. Sales have been confined to sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@12½c.; Rib Bellies, bxs., 14 lb., 12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been very dull, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c. Western Long and Short Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of small lots of City Long Clear at quoted rates....Lard has been quoted higher, with a moderately active inquiry noted, mainly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 14¼c.; 250 tcs. do., to arrive (on bill of lading,) at 14⅛c.; small lots of new do. at 13½c.@13¾c.; 80 tcs. City do. at 13¼c.@13⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, for the Continent, at 14c., and 100 tcs. do. for the West Indies at 13⅞c. And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., and 1,500 tcs. September at 14¼c., closing at 14¼c., and seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12⅝c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in more demand, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. We quote at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl. Sales, 175 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in good demand since our last, at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do.; and up to $26 50 for very choice new, (the latter most sought after.) Sales, 125 bbls. within our range, including 60 bbls. very choice new at $26 50 ₱ bbl....Butter has been in fair request, with strictly prime to choice quoted steady, and most other grades weak and somewhat irregular. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@30c. for fair to strictly prime, and 30c.@32c. for prime to choice; State, in pails, 20c.@35c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@35c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 20c.@32c. for about fair ordinary to very choice; Western at 14c.@29c. for poor/ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@25c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been moderately sought after at about late quotations. We quote Cheese at 5½c.@12c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for about good to fine, and 11¾c.@12c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11c. for State dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy. ....Eggs have been offered sparingly, and have been quoted firm within the advanced range of 20½c.@24c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 21½c.@23c. for good to choice marks, ₱ dozen, on a moderate inquiry.

SEEDS—A fair demand prevails for Calcutta Linseed, which has been quoted strong at $2 15@$2 18¾, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lb....Grass-seeds have been very moderately sought for, as a rule, at former prices....Clover quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb....Timothy at $2 70@$2 87½ ₱ bushel....Rough Flax in more demand at $1 85 ₱ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 85@$1 90 here, ₱ bushel....Canary-seed in fair request at $7@$8 25. ....Rape-seed, $2 85@$3 25.

STARCH—Has been in fair demand, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4⅞c.@5½c.

SUMAC—Has been in moderate request at unchanged prices, Sicily ranging from $75 to $125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after for refining purposes at essentially unaltered rates; trade call light. Sales have been reported to-day of 525 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 8c.; 300 hhds. and 3,500 bags Centrifugal (rumored) at 8 13-16c., and 200 hhds. Muscovado and Molasses Sugar within our range.... We quote fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. strong at 8 5-16c.; prime do., 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila Jaggs, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered, 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅝c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8⅞c.@9c.; sales, 95,000 lb....Stearine has been quiet but steady at 15⅝c.@15¾c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs.; sales, 100 tcs....City nominal.

TEAS—Holders have been generally firm in their views as to prices, but the demand has been moderate and the dealings have been confined to 2,000 half-chests Green and 1,000 half-chests Japan, within our previous range.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light supply and quiet, on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Again quoted higher, on a moderate demand, closing firmly; sales, 100 bbls. at $1 22½, and 100 bbls. at $1 23 ₱ gallon, closing at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business in this line to-day was the notable activity in the way of Grain engagements, on berth, chiefly for Liverpool, with rates by steam for that port quoted a shade firmer. The offerings of Provisions, Flour, and general cargo were moderate, with rates quoted as essentially unchanged. The chartering movement has been moderately active in the line of tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade at about previous figures. The inquiry for vessels for the Grain trade was comparatively limited, but ship-owners were firm in their views. Tonnage for Tobacco, Deals, and Lumber was in moderate demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain (one-half represented as reset room) at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; and 25 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 25s.; and, by steam, 128,000 bushels Grain, including 40,000 bushels at 8¾d.@9¼d., and 88,000 bushels do. at 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; 8,500 bxs. Cheese, mostly at 45s.; 625 bxs. Bacon, part at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 400 bales Cotton, reported at ¼d. ₱ lb.... For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, (including 16,000 bushels, reset room,) at 8¼d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls Flour, and 50 pks Tallow reported on private terms; 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 45s., and 100 bbls. Whaleroots at 35s. ₱ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 482 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter, flat, and £10 gratuity....For London, a British bark, 884 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a German bark, 511 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and a British bark, 743 tons, with Deals, from St. John, on private terms, quoted at about 75s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 478 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms ....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and an American schooner, 412 tons, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 31s. 3d....For Antwerp, an American bark, 451 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. ₱ bbl. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 1.70 reich-marks, and 2,500 sides Leather at 3.50 do.; also a Danish brig, 172 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, a fair business was reported as in progress in the way of Tobacco engagements, for Baltimore loading, on the basis of 25s. for hhds....For the Baltic, a German bark, 356 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hayti and back to New-York, an American schooner, 188 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at equal to about $1 ₱ bbl....For Rio Janiero, a German bark, 225 tons, hence with general cargo, including Flour, reported at £610....For the River Platte, an American brig, 353 tons, hence, with Flour, reported at $1 10 ₱ bbl....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber from Woodstock Mills, and another, with do., from Brunswick, reported at $6 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 99 bales; exports to France, 1,595 bales; to the Continent, 236 bales; coastwise, 769 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 17,937 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 17 bales; ; sales, 20 bales; stock, 1,888 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; other grades irregular; net receipts, 14 bales; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 7 bales; stock, 474 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports coastwise, 12 bales; stock, 693 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 5 bales; exports coastwise, 105 bales; sales, 105 bales; stock, 3,791 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 9—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108½.

2 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 67f. 7½c.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 13; do. Preferred, 25½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £102,000.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7⅛d.; do. do., deliverable October and November, at 7 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 8d. for average California White; 11s. 9d.@12s. 2d. for Club do.; 10s. 3d.@11s. for Red Western Spring.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7⅛d. Sales of shipments of new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¼d. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 7⅛d. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 9—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8¼d.@8½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 51s. 6d.@51s. 9d.; Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 9.—Petroleum, 23¾f. for fine pale American.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat irregular and fairly active; firmer; No. 1 Chicago, $1 30½; No. 2 do. sold at $1 23½@$1 27, spot, closing at $1 26½, spot; $1 24⅞, seller September; No. 3 do., $1 18@$1 18½; Rejected, $1 05@$1 06. Corn generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; No. 2 Mixed, 70⅝c. bid, spot; 72c., seller September; 60½c.@61c., seller all the year; Rejected, 67c.@67¼. Oats irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2, 58c., spot; 43⅞c.@44c., seller August; 36⅞c.@39¼c., seller September; 37¼c.@37¾c., seller all the year. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, spot; $1 13, seller September; $1 12, seller October. Rye easier, but in good demand; No. 2, 83c., spot; 85c. seller, August. Pork irregular, but in the main higher, at $21 50, spot; $21 55@$21 57½ seller September; $21 75@$21 85 seller October. Lard quiet but steady at $13 62½@$13 65, spot; $13 80@$13 82½, September. Bulk Meats very firm; holders are asking higher rates; Shoulders, 8⅜c., spot; Short Rib Middles, 12⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¼c. Whisky quiet, but firm at $1 18½. Freights easier, but not quotably lower; Corn to Buffalo, 2⅜c.; Wheat to do., 2⅝c. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat stronger at $1 27¼, August; $1 25½, September. Corn firmer at 70⅞c., August; 71⅞c.@72c., September. Oats firmer at 44¼c., August; 39¼c., September. Pork easy at $21 50, cash; $21 60, September. Lard, $13 80, September. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 134,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 250,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 750 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c. Flour scarce and strong; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$8; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7; do. Rio brands, $7 75@$8; do. Family, $9 25. Wheat active and strong for choice; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 60; Mixed do., $1 53; No. 2 Western Red, $1 50@$1 53; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 56; do. Amber, $1 57@$1 62; do. White, $1 45@$1 60. Corn dull; Southern White, 86c.; do. Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 85c., spot; 87½c., September. Oats quiet, but firm; Southern, 60c.@64c.; Western White, 64c.@65c.; do., Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$28. Provisions firm and fairly active. Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. loose; packed, 9½c.@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter fairly active; Western Extra, 25c.; do., Firsts, 23c.@24c. Petroleum dull, heavy; Crude, 5⅛c.; Refined, 11¼c. Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio cargoes, 17½c.@20c.; jobbing at 18c.@21c. Whisky firm at $1 24.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Lake Receipts—7,650 bbls Flour, 411,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Receipts—4,600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—4,600 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments, tide-water—143,500 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 9,337 bushels Barley-malt, Interior Points—13,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. In Store—574,364 bushels Wheat, 1,121,855 bushels Corn, 1,161 bushels Oats, 44,013 bushels Barley-malt. Total, 1,741,393 bushels. Canal Freights—Boatmen and shippers are apart; Corn taken to New York at 7¾c., and Wheat at 8½c., tolls included. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat neglected and unsettled. Corn dull and heavy; small sales at 76½c.@77c.; and afternoon firmer; 8,300 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 77c. Oats, Rye, and Barley none here. Pork quiet at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 steady at $34 ₱ ton. Coffee very quiet; Rio, 17c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Java at 26c.@28c., gold. Molasses—Cuba scarce and firm at 39c. Sugar—Cuba in small supply and steady at 8½c.@8⅝c. for fair to good refining. Petroleum—Crude, 8⅜c.; Refined, 10⅞c. Flour—Market firm, but less doing; sales, 700 bbls., including Extras at $5 25@$5 50; Spring Wheat extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $5 37½@$7 25; high grades, $7 50@$8 50. Rye Flour, $4 75. Meal, no sales. Wheat held stiffly with light offerings; sales of Red at $1 50 for old, and $1 40@$1 45 for new. Rye sells at $1. Corn very quiet, 2c. lower; sales, 5,000 bushels Yellow at 86c.; Mixed, 85c.@86c. Oats unchanged; sales of Western White at 70c.@71c. Whisky scarce at $1 22. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@32c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@26c.; Western Extras, 24c.@26c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@21c.; Rolls, Extras, 21c.@22c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York, fancy, 11c.@12c.; do. prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs improving; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 19c.@20c.; Western, 18c.@19c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; little doing. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 47, cash; $1 44, August; $1 44@$1 45⅜, September. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 68c.@70c., cash; 66c. bid, August; sales, 69½c.@70c., September. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 65c. asked, cash; 45c. bid; sales, 46⅝c.@47¾c., August; 39½c.@41c., September. Rye dull, lower to sell, at 81c.@85c. Pork higher; small lots, $22 50. Lard dull, nominal. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; no sales. Bacon steady and firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Whisky steady and unchanged. Hogs—Purchases of magnitude cannot be made at the quotations; demand exceeds supply; Shippers', $7 35@$7 65; Bacon grades, $7 45@$7 80; Butchers', $7 80@$8 50. Cattle steady and unchanged for good grades; lower for common; good to choice Natives, $6 10@$6 50; medium to fair, $4 25@$5 60; common Cows, $2 50@$3 25; choice Texans, $4 50; good, $4 10@$4 25; medium to fair, $3 35@$3 75; common, $2 50@$3. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 104 Hogs, 2,555 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; old scarce and firm; nominally $1 60@$1 75. Corn quiet but firm at 75c.@77c. Oats quiet but steady at 70c.@75c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 95c.@$1 05 as to quality. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $22. Lard quiet but firm; sales, Summer, 13c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders in good demand at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 12¼c.; Clear Sides sold at 12½c.; latter sold at 13c., boxed. Bacon scarce, wanted; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13½c. Live Hogs steady and firm; common light, $7@$7 35; fair to medium, $7 50@$7 75; good to extra, $7 85@$8 05; receipts, 1,353 head; shipments, 655 head. Whisky—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales at $1 18. Butter steady and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Sugar quiet but steady; jobbing sales, common, 8¼c.; fair to fully fair, 8½c.@9⅝c.; prime, 9¾c. Molasses dull; jobbing sales, common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour—Upward tendency; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$8 50; Choice and Family, $8 75@$9 50. Corn-meal firmer; held higher, and scarce at $4 25. Corn scarce and firm at 88c.@$1. Oats firmer at 68c.@70c. Bran scarce at $1 25. Hay firm; prime old quoted at $27. Pork firm; held at $24. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Bacon firm; held, Shoulders, 10⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer at 14c. for choice. Lard firm; Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Coffee steady; jobbing sales, ordinary to prime, 18½c.@20¾c. Whisky firm at $1 22. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 55; Gold, 113½.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined, closing weak; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 55; Amber Michigan, $1 49½; New, $1 45; August, $1 50; September, $1 47; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 50¼; New, $1 35; Rejected New, $1 07. Corn dull and prices have declined, closing quiet; High Mixed, 76c.; September, 76½c.; Low Mixed, 75½c.; Damaged, 65½c. Oats dull, and prices have declined; closing steady; No. 2 August, 48c.; September, 44c.; October, 45c. Freights—No demand. Receipts, two days—100 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 560 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Flour—Demand steady; market quiet and firm; sales at $5 25@$5 75 for Western Superfine; $6@$6 50 for Common Extra; $6 50@$7 75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra; $7@$8 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $7 25@$9 for Illinois; $7 25@$9 50 for St. Louis, including favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $6@$9 50 for Common Extras and Choice Family. Fancy Minnesota in fair demand at $7 50@$9 50. Corn—Sales at 90c.@93c. ₱ bushel for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in demand at 74c.@80c. ₱ bushel for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15 ₱ bushel. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30 ₱ ton. Receipts—Flour, 3,535 bbls.; Corn, 3,400 bushels; Wheat, 800 bushels; Oats, 4,900 bushels; Shorts, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 700 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Flour steady; sales of 1,800 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45; Extra White Michigan, $1 65. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 85c. Corn-meal—$35 for bolted; $34 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-Feed unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c. Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Lumber, 1,534,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Lumber, 1,322,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 33¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 30¼; seller, August, $1 28⅝; seller, September, $1 25¼. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 70c. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 54c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, opened, $1 08; closing, $1 11, bid. Rye dull; nominal; No. 1, 83c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $21 50@$21 75. Lard firmly held at 14c.@14½c. Freights dull; nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c.@3c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Flour quiet but firm; Extra, $5 75; Extra Family, $6; A No. 1, $7 75@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$9 25. Wheat dull and lower at $1 25@$1 40. Corn dull and lower at 82c.@85c. Oats scarce and wanted at 75c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady and firm; Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13⅝c. Hams, 14c. Lard quiet but firm at 14¾c.@15c. Whisky, $1 18. Bagging quiet but firm at 13¾c.@14¼c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—Flour, $7@$8 50. Wheat—Red, $1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 55@$1 60. Corn, 74c. Oats, 60c.@63c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13¾c., and 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Hams, 14c. Lard—Steam, 13⅜c.; Kettle, 14½c.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—Flour dull; Extra Winter, $7@$7 50. Wheat unsettled and lower; sellers anxious; Extra old, $1 53, new, $1 48; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 52; new, $1 43; No. 2 do., $1 33½, for new; No. 1 Amber, old, $1 48; new, $1 42. Corn quiet and steady; No. 1 mixed, 79c. Oats steady and firm; White Western Michigan, 63c.; No. 1, 60c. Mess Pork, $22 50. Lard steady and unchanged. Receipts, two days—20,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, two days—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Wheat dormant. Rye weaker; offerings on 'Change at $1 not accepted. Corn quiet but steady; sales of one car Western Mixed at 88c., and 700 bushels Western Mixed, unsound, at 85c. Barley still sold on private terms. Oats 1c. higher, with a fair demand; sales of one car No. 2 Mixed Canada at 68c., two cars No. 1 Western at 70c., and 1,000 bushels No. 1 White at 72c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn, 82c. for No. 2. Canal Freights unchanged.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND.

Dr. Smith, a young physician just graduated, son of Mr. Smith, a former keeper of the Queens County Poor-house at Freeport, was shot in the left arm, between the shoulder and elbow, by the accidental discharge of his gun while gunning on the Great South Bay, on Saturday. The arm was amputated by Drs. Denton and Frost.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction noticed for yesterday, Monday, Aug. 9, was adjourned, as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, adjourned to Aug. 16.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.1 by 85.6 by 23 by 82.7, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue; also the right, title, and interest of A. G. Newman and Jacob Capon in the premises adjoining above in the rear.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 350 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one plot 78 by 100.11 by 96.9 by 103.4 on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north-west corner of New avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a plot 100 by 100 on Central avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Oxford place.

BUILDING RECORD.

Plans have been submitted to the Department of Buildings, Walter W. Adams, Superintendent, during the past week for the following new buildings:

No. 41 Third avenue, store and French flats, brick, 66 by 50; Charles W. Saunders, owner.

Second avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth street, stores and tenements, brick; Kirchner & O'Neill, owners.

Twenty-ninth street, south side, 75 feet east of Second avenue, 60 by 50, brick tenements; Kirchner & O'Neill, owners.

Lafayette place, south-west corner of Astor place, publishing house, brick and iron, 94 by 70; O. B. Potter, owner.

One Hundred and Forty-third street, south side, 122 feet west of Third avenue, frame building, 40 by 30; E. Gustaussen, owner.

Eighty-first street, south side, 225 feet east of First avenue, brick tenements, 50 by 40; William R. Johnson, owner.

Tenth avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Forty-fifth street, brick factory, 40 by 100; William Brown, owner.

Sixty-fourth street, east, No. 185, brick offices, 17 by 100; William Waldron, owner.

Fifty-sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, brick tenement, 65 by 50; Thomas Shannon, owner.

No. 94½ Catharine street, store and second-class dwelling, 27.6 by 30; Mrs. Drake, owner.

The Bureau of Inspection, R. C. McGinnis, Chief, reports plans and specifications submitted during the week for the erection of 22 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $101,300, classified as follows: Second-class dwelling, 1; French flat, 1; tenements, 12; office building, 1; factories and workshops, 2. Also plans for the alteration of 23 buildings, at an estimated cost of $27,605, making the estimated cost for the erection of and alteration of old buildings for the week $421,905. New buildings commenced during the month of July, 130; completed, 152; alterations commenced during the month, 90; completed, including those previously commenced, 162; new buildings in progress, 740; alterations in progress, 227; estimated cost of the erection of new buildings during the month of July, $1,169,000; estimated cost of alterations, $103,184; total estimated cost of erection of new, and alterations to old, buildings, $1,572,184.

The Bureau of Violations and Unsafe Buildings, Andrew Owens, Chief, reports for the week: Complaints from outside sources, 10; violations of law reported, 19; violations removed, 23; unsafe buildings reported, 25; made safe, 29; taken down, 3; surveys held on unsafe buildings, 6; violation cases sent to attorney for prosecution, 37; unsafe building cases sent to attorney, 6; violation notices served, 42; unsafe building notices served, 15. For the month of July: Complaints received, 44; violations of law reported, 79; violations removed, 64; unsafe buildings reported, 116; unsafe buildings made safe, 133; taken down, 7; surveys held, 2; violation cases sent to attorney, 7; unsafe building cases, 4; violation notices served, 125; unsafe building notices, 2[illegible]1.

The Bureau of Fire Escapes, Charles K. Hyde, Chief, reports inspections and re-examinations of 491 buildings, 149 of which were inspections of buildings as to the condition and availability, in case of fire, of the escapes therein severally, 143 of which were reported as in good condition, and but 3 as requiring repairs; 182 were inspections of front balconies, 178 being found in good condition, and 4 as requiring new flooring; 128 were re-examinations of buildings previously reported as requiring fire-escapes or other additional means of egress in case of fire; 31 were inspections of churches, chapels, and places of worship in reference to egress requirements, and 4 were inspections of theatres, halls, &c., relative to obstructions of aisles, &c., during the performances therein; 15 buildings were reported as requiring fire-escapes or additional means of egress, and 20 buildings were, in compliance with requirements, provided; 78 fire-escape notices were served, and 21 fire-escape cases were sent to the attorney for prosecution; iron arch girders, beams, and lintels tested and approved, 10. During the month of July there were 120 buildings reported as requiring fire-escapes or other means of escape; 260 buildings were, in compliance with the department requirements, provided therewith, and the cases referring thereto were retired; 32 iron arch girders, 66 iron beams, and 12 iron lintels were tested and approved; 453 fire-escape notices were served and 17 fire-escape cases sent to attorney for prosecution. The number of inspections and re-examinations of buildings during the month, in reference to the condition of fire-escapes, egress, &c., was 2,501.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

Division st., s. s., No. 15, 12.6x—; George J. Leslie to Mary Powers	$13,100
Depot place, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Cromwell av., runs n. 94 ft. to s. s. of Croton aqueduct property, thence e. to w. s. of Sedgwick av., thence s. along Sedgwick av. to n. s. of Depot place, thence w. 150 ft. to beginning, including a triangular piece of land containing 329⅛ square ft., between present and former line of Sedgwick av., with Woodbine Hotel, horse-sheds, &c.; Cliff st., w. s., adjoining above on n., 150x81; William B. Ogden to Samuel Broughton	39,293
Water st., n. s., Nos. 614 and 616, 46.8x65.11; John B. Lawrence to Abraham H. Conen	54,250
3d st., No. 306, and Bowery No. 220, all right of Joseph F. Waring to John A. Crossman	nom.
35th st., n. s., 202.9 ft. e. of Lexington av., 19.9x99, leasehold; Thomas Murphy to Richard P. Charles	3,000
42d st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 8th av., 80x100.4; heirs at law of Walter Lowrie to John C. Lowrie, quit claim	nom
Same property; Elizabeth Wells and John E., wife of Charles E. Merriman, to John C. Lowrie	nom.
42d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x100.4; John M. and Howard Pinkney, Sarah J., wife of Samuel H. Kissam, and Emma A., wife of Lafayette V. R. Streeter, to John C. Lowrie	nom.
42d st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 8th av., 80x100.4; John C. Lowrie to the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's Church	45,000
Avenue C, w. s., 79.5 ft. s. of 3d st., 26.6x100; Angelina D. Ames to Gabriel Eudlich	14,000
Carr av., e. s., 200.4 ft. s. of John st., runs s. 216.8 ft., thence e. 196 ft. to Avenue A., thence n. 116 ft. on Avenue A., thence w. 100 ft., thence n. 100 ft., thence w. 107.8 ft. to Carr av.; Avenue A, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Cedar st., 16.6x100; William Bruorton, Referee, to Philip and William Ebling	15,625
1st av., s. e. corner 19th st., 20x70; Fabian July to Frederich Stederoth	18,000
1st av., s. e. corner 31st st., 98.9x100; William T. Blodgett to Nathaniel Burchill	30,000
Same property; Executors of William Tilden to Nathaniel Burchill	8,000
Boundary line between lands late of W. W. Fox and lands of B. Slater, runs e. along a lane 1 chain 52 links, thence s. 1 chain 66 links, thence w. 1 chain 52 links, thence n. 1 chain 66 links, ¼ acre, with easement for right of way, Morrisania; heirs at law of Peter Willis to Benjamin and Cambridge Ritter ... Val. cons. and	350
Same property; Cambridge Ritter to Benjamin Ritter, quit claim	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON HIGH AND VERY healthy ground, commanding fine views of the Tappan Zee, Haverstraw Bay, and the surrounding country, adjoining the residences of S. B. Schieffelin and Gen. Dodge, the beautiful property of S. H. Crook, Esq., containing about five and a half acres, all fully improved in lawn flower-beds, fine trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; improvements consist of brick dwelling-house, twelve rooms, gardener's cottage, two fine stables, and carriage-houses; gas in all the buildings; horses, carriages, furniture, &c., can be purchased with place if desired. This property will be sold at a great bargain and immediate possession given. Apply on the place or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES NO. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at reduced rentals first-class furnished and unfurnished houses; bargains.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED millinery store, centrally located. Apply to GEO. G. HALLOCK, No. 253 East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, DURING THREE or four months; well and completely furnished, ready for immediate occupation, by a lady and gentleman; no children. Answer, full particulars, C. D., Brevoort House.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.
Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.
ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.
MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.
EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DETROIT CITY WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, DETROIT, July 24, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received until August 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, to be delivered and paid for on the 1st day of September, 1875. The bonds are of the denomination of one thousand dollars, will mature in thirty years from their date, (June 1, 1875,) and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. The purchaser will be required to pay accrued interest. Bids will be received for the whole amount or any portion thereof. Proposals must be indorsed, "Bids for Water Works Bonds." The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

HENRY STARKEY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.
By order of the Trustees.
my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
By the old established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN THE BAY STATE SILVER MINE at Newburyport; this mine is but a short distance from the Chipman Mine, is now being worked, and purchasers can be thoroughly satisfied as to value by sending their engineer to examine it; the above sale is made with a view of securing the capital required to work the mine, and if necessary the controlling interest will be sold. For further particulars apply to S. S. AUSTIN, Post Office Box No. 5,383.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.

THIS BANK WILL PAY, ON PRESENTATION, letters of credit issued by the Union Bank of London on Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the identification of parties holding the same.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 22[illegible] West 23d st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 2 c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising linen and Summer woolen horse sheets, lap dusters, fly nets, saddles and bridles, bits, stirrups, whips, and spurs. Also a large stock of horse blankets and carriage robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent horse clippers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly and is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, with three years' reference, to do up-stairs work or general house-work; is quick, neat, and obliging; would like a place to remain for years; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl who has been taught to do everything about house-work well; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work in a small family, private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work or take care of children. Call for two days at No. 20 Rector st., Room No. 9.

CARPENTER HAS REMOVED
From 11th st. to No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., where servants of every nationality, Protestant and Catholic, can be had.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress, or Nurse.—By two young women, highly respectable, well recommended, and thoroughly experienced cook and excellent laundress; the other understands her duties as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse, thoroughly; would like a place together; City or country; both very desirable persons; sober, very neat, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH sisters; one is a first-class cook in every branch; meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; the other is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; have the best references; City and country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD cook and bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the coarse washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, and preserves; no objection to a long distance in the country; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, competent girl, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country, hotel, or boarding-house; good reference. Apply at No. 409 West 24th st., below 9th av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE AGE WOMAN; PROTestant; steady and reliable; for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake maker, &c.; understands all kinds good cooking; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can make excellent bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; four years' City references. Call at No. 786 3d av., in the toy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 202 West 26th st., near 7th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO French Protestant girls, one as cook; understands French and English cooking, and willing to assist in washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 55th st., corner 5th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, as good cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; good reference. Call at 242 West 47th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH THE BEST testimonials, as first-class cook; amiable and economical, exceedingly clean and willing; for a private family only. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references. Call at No. 350 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK WHO CAN DO all kinds of artistic cooking equal to a man; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days, French Bureau.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman in a private family of adults; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 60 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; gives the best City references as a good cook; she is neat, willing, and amiable; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH good references; is an excellent family cook, good baker, and an excellent meat and pastry cook; will go to the country if necessary. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; either in the City or country; is an excellent meat, soup, and game cook, and a good baker and pastry cook; can take charge of milk and butter. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook; will assist washer and ironer; no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Call for two days at 107 West 18th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR WOULD DO House-work in the Country or City.—By a tidy, competent willing girl, with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER TO GO OUT by the day; ladies to have their own fashions; first-class shirrar and plaiter; all children's clothing; at $1 50 per day. Call or address V. M., No. 204 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER by the day or month, on reasonable terms; takes her own sewing-machine along; best of reference. Apply all the week at No. 278 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELligent woman; a position as housekeeper; willing to make herself useful, or take care of house in absence of owner, where she can take her little boy, ten years old; no salary expected; best reference given. Address G. W., box No. 239 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A LADY as housekeeper or companion to a lady, or to sew where she would be treated as one of the family. Address F. C., Post Office Box No. 727, New-York.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, as general house-worker; good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; will make herself useful; country or City; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent reference, as general servant; is an excellent cook and laundress; prefers not to live with other servants; a faithful, obliging girl; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over the shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Scotch woman, to do general house-work in a small private family; City preferred; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 109 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK.—BY A FRENCH-woman, who does not speak English; is very respectable, honest, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 226 West 32d st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family, to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th st., second floor back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG English Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and a good seamstress; or would take care of grown children; has good references; would like to travel. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN speaking excellent French; no English; has best testimonials as to competency in hair-dressing, serving, and moral character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, who can make dresses, trim hats, dress hair, and understands packing and traveling. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in best style; no objections to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who has given full satisfaction in every respect in a few good New-York families. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family, as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., one flight up, in rear, for two days.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TWO GROWN children to bring up at her own house; will give them a comfortable home and a mother's care; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 259 East 24th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen all the week.

NURSE.—FOR SMALL-POX; AN EXPERIENCED male nurse. Address Brown, Station D.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, week, or month; is a good dress-maker, and does all kinds of family sewing; terms moderate; best reference. Address K. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress, with her own machine; can make all kinds of under-garments for ladies, gents, and children of all ages, finishes and trims dresses of all kinds. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, AS general family seamstress; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses; by the day or month; or to take care of an invalid, and be otherwise useful; would leave the City. Address M. M. D., No. 146 Spring st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish young woman speaking English, French, and German; she is a first-class seamstress; willing and pleasant; wages moderate; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting, care of silver, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, as chamber-maid; is also a first-class waitress; can give undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands her business in all its branches, and has lived with the leading families of this City; has good references. Call at No. 206 West 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH THE best of references; she is neat, quick, and a willing and handy girl; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take washing to her residence; fine washing and fluting done; also, gentlemen's washing done in neatest style; best city references; call at 62 East 41st st.

WASHING.—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS would do washing at her own rooms or go out by the day. Call or address 206 West 27th st., Room 4.

MALES.

COLLECTOR, &c.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN as collector, or any other position of trust; can furnish best of reference as to honesty and integrity; brewers, manufacturers, or business men in general will please give this their attention. Address J. M., 719 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MAN COOK (FIRST-class) in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Address Man Cook, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a perfect knowledge of his business; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy; any satisfaction can be given; first-class City reference; will go to any part of the country. Address W. D., No. 144 5th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—CHAMber-work and Waiting.—By a married couple, aged twenty-three years; no children; man is a good coachman and plain gardener; can also milk, care cattle, &c.; wife can do chamber-work and waiting; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMEN FOR HIS coachman; a competent man; a careful driver; an excellent groom; strictly temperate; married; no incumbrance; highly recommended by present and former employers. Call or address Q., Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede, with the best testimonials, as a first-class coachman or gardener; strong, willing, and active; speaks good English; wages moderate; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, WELL-recommended, sober coachman; married; will either live in the country or City; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and all belonging to a harness-room; is a reliable Protestant man, steady and obliging. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY, sober young Englishman; is a careful, stylish driver and groom of good experience; is willing and obliging; can milk and help gardener if required; can be highly recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 236 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MIDdle-aged German; Protestant; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is also a good vegetable gardener; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; good reference. Address G. N., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 255 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG Danish man and wife; man as coachman or gardener; can milk; wife as good plain cook and laundress; good references. Address P. Christian, Flushing, Long Island.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man, Protestant, as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horse and carriage; will be found handy with carpenter's tools around a gentleman's place in keeping it in repair. Address T. J., Box No. 118 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO has over fifteen years' reference from his past two employers; willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful. Address W. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for a few days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS FULLY COMpetent to his duties, and can produce first-class City reference from his last employer. Call, or address J. D., No. 521 5th av., club stable, corner 44th st.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as driver, or to work in a livery stable; is a careful driver; well used to the care of horses, and can give first-class references; will work for low wages. Address Clark, No. 791 9th av.

GARDENER—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands grape growing and all manner of glass culture; forcing of all kinds; an efficient florist and fruit grower; first-class vegetable gardener, &c.; well recommended in all respects. Address H., Box No. 245 Times Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG Englishman with best of City reference; knows his business; City or country; willing and obliging. Address John, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN; CAN ACT AS salesman or collector; would made himself generally useful; can give the best of City reference. Address A. F. T., Box No. 200 Times Office.

TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—AN EXperienced cutter from England, who is willing to make himself generally useful, is in want of a situation. Address C. H., Reinhardt's Hotel, No. 2 Greenwich st., and No. 5 Battery place, Castle Garden.

WANTED—THE MANAGEMENT OF A KID GLOVE department by a man of ten years' experience in this special branch, having a large acquaintance with the trade East and West, and thorough knowledge of the business in all its details both in this country and in Europe, (in a first-class house only;) references unexceptionable. Address PRIVATE, Post Office Box No. 5,126, New-York.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS first class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has best personal and written references from his last place; wages not so much an object as a place; is willing and obliging; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FRENCH, with the best of City references; also has European references excellent; speaks a little English. Can be seen at French Bureau, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A VERY competent, willing, and obliging waiter; can furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 602 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED LAUNDRESS.—ONE WHO thoroughly understands doing up fineries and dresses; good reference required. May call at No. 159 Madison av., Wednesday morning, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO COLORED WOMEN TO DO THE entire work of a family a short distance in the country; or one to do general house-work, excepting washing and ironing. Call at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday at No. 161 William st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VARNISH SALESMAN to travel for an A No. 1 house; none need apply but such as have acted before in that capacity. Apply with references to A. B., Box No. 133 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED. Aug. 11|ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25
ABYSSINIA...WED. Aug. 18 SCYTHIA.....WED., Sept. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN.....Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route (or the Continent being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pocsoz.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18

CABIN OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $10. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Aug. 14 | MOSEL.....Aug. 28
NECKAR.....Aug. 21 | DONAU.....Sept. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Saturday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Aug. 14 3 P. M.|Erin, Aug 28, 2 P. M.
Spain, Aug 21, 8 A. M.|England, Sept. 4 7.30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28 at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$80, $90 and $100. Gold
Steamers marked * have no $90 accommodation.
STEERAGE.....$28. Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga. the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all outside steamers and Savannah, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First class to Palatka.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points south and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA.....Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $80, $75, and $60, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO.....Aug. 17 NAVARINO.....Sept. 11
COLORADO.....Aug. 25 HOLSATIA.....Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45; currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SAN JACINTO.....Saturday, Aug. 7
GULF STREAM.....Wednesday, Aug. 11

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LKO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships will regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $160; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA.....Aug. 12 ILLINOIS.....Sept. 2
*CITY of LIMERICK Aug. 19 *KENILWORTH....Sept. 9
OHIO.....Aug. 26 PENNSYLVANIA..Sept. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., N. & J. CUMMINS & BIGOS, Liverpool. Queenstown.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ETNA.....Aug. 13
ALPS.....Aug. 31

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 12
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Aug. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall,

COLON.....Aug. 14, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351 gold.
Outward, only $221. gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING.....Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BILLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families of gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29 inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 9th .. 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 10th.. 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th...2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th. 10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 12th. 11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th.... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..7:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th.. 3: 0 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.... 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 5th..8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th. 12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.... 1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.. 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special excursions and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAMboat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 35th st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Lauretton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, (connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars of Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Mail, 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 9:20, 7:35, 8:40, 9:35, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:30, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 24, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqund, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. For Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—WAY Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M. Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Chicago and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. H. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISERS!—THE FARMER AND ARTISAN, sole organ of the Patrons of Husbandry and sovereigns of industry in New-Jersey, circulates in every grange and council in that State, besides having a large circulation outside. A rare opportunity for business men. For terms, &c., address E. A. TEALL, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ACT AS SECRETARY and Treasurer (who has from $3,000 to $5,000 to invest) to a company, to be engaged in putting up a cash article of unlimited daily consumption, where the net profits are 25 per cent. Address C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

LOST.

LOST—AUG. 7, GOLD BAND BRACELET MARKED "P. A. Baldwin" inside. The finder will be rewarded by sending it to MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 30.

HEARING RESTORED.—GREAT INVENTION; book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

BATHS.

BATHS.—VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS, 12

COUNSEL SMITH REMOVED.

THE GOVERNOR SUSTAINS MAYOR WICKHAM.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT IN THE REORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS—THE REMOVAL OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL A SURPRISE—WILLIAM C. WHITNEY HIS SUCCESSOR.

Shortly before noon yesterday, Col. William R. Pelton, of Gov. Tilden's staff, entered the City Hall and was immediately closeted with Mayor Wickham. The floating rumors respecting a reorganization of the Municipal departments in the interest of Tammany were revived by his presence in Mr. Wickham's chamber. In the anteroom were several active supporters of Mr. John Kelly, and they asserted in whispers that Col. Pelton had brought with him from Albany an order of the Governor removing the Corporation Counsel. Their statement was subsequently verified. After a few minutes' conversation with the Mayor, Col. Pelton handed him the following communication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1875.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: At the time the proceedings for the removal of E. Delafield Smith, Counsel for the Corporation of the City of New-York, matured in the submission to me of all the papers which either party deemed necessary to a full hearing of the case, the bill under which the suits growing out of Municipal frauds were transferred to the care of the Attorney General was well advanced toward its passage, and soon after it became a law.

So far as any urgency resulted from the connection of this case with those suits that element disappeared, and in no other respect were the interests of good government in immediate jeopardy. In the meantime the absorbing demands of measures of canal reform and the pressure of legislative business superseded all less urgent matters; and in accordance with the usual practice of the Executive office, this case, with similar ones from other parts of the State, and with the mass of kindred business, was deferred until after the close of the legislative session and after the action on the bills and appropriations left at the adjournment. I have now examined the voluminous papers submitted, and have carefully considered the facts and evidence which they present, with the aid of such other light as was within my power.

I am of the opinion that acts are established which amount to causes of the nature contemplated by law, and which would at least be sufficient to induce a private client to change his counsel. It seems to me quite clear that a rule at least as stringent as would govern a private client ought to be applied for the protection of a great community besieged by many millions of unjust and fraudulent claims, which are prosecuted with the energy of private interests, and which are always able to obtain great advantages over the public in a contest of professional talent, skill, zeal, activity, and persistence. I have, therefore, executed a certificate of approval, which is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed,) SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Governor.

The following is a copy of the certificate referred to in the communication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1875.

Whereas the Mayor of the City of New-York has removed E. Delafield Smith from the office of Counsel to the Corporation and head of the Law Department of the City of New-York, after allowing him an opportunity to be heard, as required by law, and the said Mayor has submitted to me his reasons for such removal; now, therefore,

It is ordered that the removal of said Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby approved.

(Signed,) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Immediately after reading the communication the Mayor appointed Mr. William C. Whitney to succeed E. Delafield Smith as Corporation Counsel, for the unexpired term of the latter, which terminates Dec. 3, 1876. He selected Mr. Whitney for the office several months ago, and the Governor was made aware of the fact. The certificate of his appointment was prepared, signed, and sealed before Col. Pelton retired.

All the Tammany politicians who frequent the City Hall, and discuss affairs of State daily, attached great importance to the action of the Governor. They stated in substance that Mr. John Kelly had brought about a radical change in the Governor's views on local affairs; that the decapitation of the Corporation Counsel was only the precursor of other removals; that two of the Fire Commissioners "would have to go," and that hereafter the Governor would act in harmony with Tammany, because he believed that Tammany might have a voice in molding his political future. Whether these reports were true or untrue, they found general credence.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith was served with a notice of his removal at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He seemed surprised at the unexpected turn affairs had taken. A TIMES reporter called upon him while he was apparently making preparations for his departure. In answer to a question as to what he attributed his sudden removal to, Mr. Smith said: "The proposed removal long since ceased to be anything except political. The best lawyers and many of the most intelligent men of the United States have declared that there is no case against me; and there is not." Mr. Whitney qualified for his office by presenting the names of two sureties, each in $5,000. His bondsmen are Mr. L. W. Frost, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and Mr. M. B. Wynkoop, of the printing firm of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co. He will probably take formal possession of his office to-day. The position to which he has been appointed is, perhaps, the best in the gift of the Mayor, as it commands a salary of $15,000 per annum, besides a very large amount of patronage, the Corporation Counsel, under the charter, having power to select lawyers, without limit, to appear in suits in behalf of the City.

Mr. William C. Whitney, who thus succeeds E. Delafield Smith, is about thirty-five years of age. He was born at Conway, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College, and afterward at the Harvard Law School. His father, Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston, was Superintendent of the Government Arsenal in Springfield, Mass., during the Administration of President Pierce, and was Collector of the Port of Boston during the administration of President Buchanan. Mr. Whitney arrived in this City some years since, and became a student in the office of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, who was then actively engaged in practice, principally in Municipal cases. Mr. Whitney was admitted to the bar in 1864, and for some years past he has had a lucrative practice. His connections have been mainly with corporations, having been the counsel and director of the Continental Life Insurance Company, the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company, of the Tredegar Company of Richmond, Va., and other corporations. He is also the counsel for the principal holders of the "Receiver's certificates," issued by the Receiver of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, and he has for several years been the counsel for the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. He was at one time counsel for the *Round Table*, in the suit for libel brought against that periodical by the novelist, Charles Reade, the alleged libel being a criticism of his book *Griffith Gaunt*. The defense was successful.

Mr. Whitney was formerly connected with the Apollo Hall Democracy, but he is now a member of the Tammany General Committee. In 1872 he was a candidate of Apollo Hall for District Attorney against Mr. Donohue and Mr. Phelps, but the latter was elected. He has been for several years, and is at present, a School Trustee in the Twenty-first Ward, where he resides. He has not yet appointed his assistants, but it is known that he intends to dispense with the services of the clerks who have served under his predecessor.

TAMMANY AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

Some of the leading members of Tammany confidently asserted yesterday that the removal of the Corporation Counsel by the Governor would be followed by the decapitation of the Fire Commissioners, and that there would also be vacancies even in the Police Board in a few days.

Police Commissioner Smith was closeted with Mayor Wickham yesterday for several hours. The conference is said to have been in relation to the present condition of the Police Department, and the necessity alleged to exist for its reorganization.

The Tammany leaders make no secret of the fact that they intend, through the Mayor and Governor, to secure complete control over every department in this City, the patronage of each to be distributed only among those who give promise of usefulness at the Fall election.

It is said that Mr. Whitney, the new Corporation Counsel, intends to appoint Col. John R. Fellows to the office of Corporation Attorney, now held by Mr. Ruggles.

SHERIFF CONNER'S DISTRICT.

The resolution passed by the Tammany Committee on Organization, on Saturday last, on motion of Mr. Seth C. Douglass, to inquire into the alleged want of discipline in the Twentieth Assembly District, has caused a good deal of talk among Tammany politicians, the resolution having been evidently aimed at Sheriff Conner, who is the Chairman of that District and the life-long political and social friend of John Kelly. In reference to this resolution, Sheriff Conner said yesterday:

"Since disturbing elements in our delegation were removed last Fall, peace and harmony have prevailed both in the delegation to the General Committee and in the District Committee. The delegations to the General and the District Committees have always met regularly and transacted their business with as much system as obtains in a bank. Mr. Kelly and myself are old personal friends, and the utmost intimacy existed between him and my father. I cannot imagine what motive induced Mr. Douglass to offer his resolution. The delegation from our district meets regularly every month except July and August, when a vacation is taken. This has been usual in the district and has never been found fault with. In some districts meetings are not held for as much as three months, and no fault is found. I cannot understand why a reorganization should be desired, unless it is in the interest of some one looking for a nomination next Fall, and who fears he will not get it unless a reorganization is effected. I know of no feeling in the Tammany Hall General Committee of a personal character against either myself or any other member of the delegation from our district. I know of no feeling being generated on account of my reported reluctant action as a member of the Committee on Discipline in recommending the reorganization of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts. I did not at one time think that it was necessary to reorganize those districts in the manner finally adopted, but the evidence before the committee finally satisfied me of the propriety of the plan of reorganization; and I signed the report. I can say without egotism that I fairly represent the wishes of the Democrats of our district, and I feel sure that I would be indorsed by thousands of them if necessary."

THE CITY'S MONEY.

NEW BONDS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT — A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in pursuance of a special call. All the members, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Alderman Lewis, and Tax Commissioner Wheeler, were present. After the minutes of the previous session had been read, the Controller said there were many claims on file in his office which would have to be paid out of the proceeds of assessment bonds, but he was opposed to their issue, as there were $23,000,000 of such bonds afloat. It was high time, in the interest of the tax-payers, to put a stop to that sort of business. The Controller then said that to meet the claims he would present a formal resolution authorizing the issue of $100,000 of assessment bonds, but he believed the works for which they were designed to pay would cost $250,000.

Mayor Wickham—Then the Secretary (Tax Commissioner Wheeler) will insert $250,000 in the resolution, the amount being required according to information from the head of the Finance Department.

The Secretary complied with the Mayor's direction, and the resolution, which represents an increase of $150,000 over the amount called for, was carried.

The Mayor called up a resolution directing the Controller to issue $100,000 of Park Improvement bonds. Controller Green said he was not aware of any claims which would justify the issue. The resolution, however, was carried, the Controller voting in the negative.

The board then authorized the Controller to issue $75,000 worth of bonds to liquidate claims and judgments. Controller Green presented the following communication:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1875.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Herewith I present a statement of taxed costs under street-opening proceedings, remaining unpaid July 1, 1875, amounting to $747,233 74. These street-opening cases date back to 1870, and the taxed costs have remained unpaid on account of the exorbitant amount and unlawful character of many of the charges. These charges, though taxed by the court, have been taxed contrary to law, as the court in subsequent cases holds. This amount of $747,233 74 is in addition to $1,315,669 82 for similar purposes paid since 1867, but not by the present Controller, making a total of $2,062,903 56, not, it will be seen, for land taken, but for the mere costs of the proceedings to take them.

I have repeatedly and urgently applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a very small appropriation which would enable me to employ counsel to protect the rights and interests of the City against these monstrous and unjust claims under the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to prevent fraud in the opening and laying out of streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 24, 1862.

This law fixes the compensation of the Commissioners in street-opening proceedings, and otherwise provides for the regulation of the charges or expenses to be allowed by the Supreme Court. The provisions of the above law have been, in my judgment, violated in the taxation of these costs.

Section 9 of the act above cited authorizes the Controller to employ counsel to protect the rights and interests of the City—it is as follows:

"Whenever in any proceeding to take lands for extending, altering, or opening any street, avenue, public place, square, or park in said City, the rights or interests of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City shall in the judgment of the Controller therefore be injuriously affected he may in his discretion employ counsel to protect the rights or interests of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York in said proceeding against any Commissioners or other authority prosecuting the same if said rights and interests in his judgment cannot be fully protected by the Counsel to the Corporation."

These exorbitant and illegal claims for taxed costs in street-opening proceedings, amounting in some cases to over $80,000 per mile, should be resisted by every lawful means, whether in conformity with the purpose and provisions of this law or otherwise. Had this been done at the proper time hundreds of thousands of dollars might have been saved to the City treasury and at very small cost. For these reasons I now again request, as I have heretofore repeatedly requested, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment make a transfer from some unexpended balance of appropriation to enable the Controller to defend the City against these claims. If the Board of Apportionment fail to make this transfer and the City is called upon to pay these unjust claims, the responsibility will rest upon three of its members, who thus place themselves in an attitude of supporting unjust and illegal claims against the City.

In order that there may be no pretext for evading this duty, I present herewith the consent of the Fire Department to transfer $3,000 of an appropriation entitled, "Fire Department Fund," 1874, the same being in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to an appropriation for "Contesting Street Opening Cases," under chapter 483, Laws of 1862, for which the same is required.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Mayor Wickham said that the matter should be sent to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, and it was so referred.

Alderman Lewis called up the resolution, offered at a previous session, authorizing and directing the Controller to issue Croton Main stock to the amount of $250,000, the money to be expended by the Department of Public Works in laying mains, &c. Controller Green said that there was no legal authority for the resolution, and therefore he would have to oppose it. Mr. Lewis replied that the law empowered the Board to authorize the issue. The resolution was then referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, after which the Board adjourned.

WIFE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday afternoon, Catharine Maxwell, residing at No. 299 Nevins street, died from the effects of a beating she received a few days previous from her husband, David B. Maxwell. She was found dead in her lodgings by James McDonnell, the owner of the house, who at once notified the Police, informing them at the same time that her husband was in the habit of beating her. When Officer Owens, of the Tenth Precinct, reached Maxwell's place he found Mrs. Maxwell lying on the floor quite dead, with marks of violence upon her head and face. Her eyes were blackened and her face was badly bruised and very much swollen. Her arms were found bandaged, and marks of violence were visible all over her body. The officer at once proceeded to search for the husband of the deceased, and having found him in an adjoining house, took him into custody, and had him locked up. Dr. Sheppard will hold a post-mortem examination to-day upon the body at the Morgue, where it was removed last evening. The inquest will be held to-morrow. Those who live in the adjoining houses state that both Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were in the habit of drinking freely, and often quarreled. When Maxwell was taken to the station-house he was questioned by Capt. Campbell and admitted that he struck the deceased last Monday week, but denies having beaten her since. He said that both were addicted to drinking, and that it was while under the influence of liquor he was in the habit of quarreling with her. Some years ago he said he was engaged in the dry goods business in Liverpool, having an extensive establishment, with a capital of about $20,000. He met with reverses and was obliged to come to this country, and for some time past has been endeavoring to support himself and his wife and children by peddling tea. He was not aware of his wife's death until the officer informed him at the station-house, and upon learning of it he burst into tears. He has two children, one a boy seven years of age, and the other a girl under twelve months. The two children were taken care of by the neighbors.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

Curtis & Sheridan's brick-yard and a manufactory of artificial stone and firebrick adjoin each other on the shore of the Staten Island Sound, at the foot of Bayway, Elizabeth. On Sunday two horses strayed away from the brick-yard and made their way into the inclosure of the other factory. Two sons of John P. Churchill, Superintendent of the brick-yard went to bring the horses back, but were assaulted by some Frenchmen employed in the factory, and severely beaten. When they went home and informed their father he went back with them to learn the cause of the assault, when he also was attacked by the Frenchmen, one of whom picked up a heavy stone and struck him in the breast, knocking him senseless to the ground. The others then gathered around and commenced beating and kicking the prostrate man. They struck him about the head and body with clubs and sticks until he was wounded and bleeding in several places. Some of Mr. Churchill's workmen ran to his assistance, and a general engagement ensued which resulted in the Frenchmen being routed after a desperate fight. Mr. Churchill was carried to Dr. Grier's residence, where his injuries were examined and found to be of a very serious character. Three of his ribs were broken and his breast was very much swollen and inflamed. Dr. Grier thinks his recovery is very doubtful. An officer went to the works, and after a struggle succeeded in arresting Cardinaux Casper, who was identified as the man who struck Churchill with the stone. He is held to await the result of the latter's injuries.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO. FAILED.

THE CAUSE ALLEGED TO BE THE DIFFICULTY OF NEGOTIATING EXCHANGE—AN ASSIGNMENT MADE TO DWIGHT JOHNSON.

Messrs. Archibald Baxter & Co., of No. 17 Broadway, the seizure of whose grain aboard ship in Brooklyn was published yesterday morning, expected to be able to raise the necessary funds to straighten matters out yesterday, but being unsuccessful, suspended payment and made an assignment to Mr. Dwight Johnson, President of the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company, for the benefit of their creditors. The firm was established in 1856, and has borne a high reputation. The news of its failure consequently occasioned a severe shock to business men, who poured into the firm's offices, all day unable to believe that the story was true. Members of the firm, on being questioned, said that the reason for the suspension was the difficulty of negotiating exchange, which has been flat for some time. They could not give any figures as to the probable extent of their assets or liabilities until they heard from the other side of the water, but believed that with a little indulgence they would be able to pay everything in full and have a handsome surplus remaining. They had turned over everything they possessed to the Assignee, including Mr. Baxter's fine farm on the Sound, and had otherwise protected their clients to the extent of their power. The firm have been agents for the South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company, the Marquis of Bute's line. They did a large produce shipping business, partly on their own risk and partly on commission. They were located a good many years in the old Cotton Exchange building, before removing to their present quarters. The firm were members of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges. In the former Mr. Baxter held the position of Chairman of the Arbitration Committee. Up to a late hour last night the firm had neglected to inform either Exchange of their suspension. There is a new rule in the Produce Exchange which makes this requisite. In case of neglect, another member may file a complaint, and the firm's contracts can then be sold out, "under the rules," for the benefit of the other parties. The rule being new, the firm have probably forgotten it in the press of explanations and other business necessitated by their trouble.

Mr. Johnson, the Assignee, said that, not being interested in the firm in any way, he had no information at present as to their assets or liabilities, but that the latter would probably reach $300,000, and the former even more if they could be realized without a great sacrifice. A statement will be made up as soon as possible, and will probably be given to the public within a few days. Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, said that the failure had not affected the grain market in the least, prices having advanced yesterday. He spoke of Mr. Baxter in strong terms as a man of uncompromising honesty, and said that although the financial condition of the firm had been regarded with doubt for a year and a half past, nobody ever hesitated to sell them everything they wanted, knowing that if the money should not be forthcoming the goods would be returned. One of the firm of A. E. Kent & Co., at whose instance the seizure of Saturday was made, said that it is customary to pay for grain on ship day. On Saturday he sent his collector to Archibald Baxter & Co., and the money not being forthcoming he attached the vessels to protect himself. He had no doubt that he could hold them. He, too, spoke highly of the firm's probity, and said that he had no doubt they possessed more than sufficient assets to cover all their liabilities. It was sometimes difficult, however, in a business like theirs, which was necessarily much spread out, to make collections, and as the grain trade is conducted strictly on a cash basis it was not wonderful that they might have been unable to meet their engagements. Mr. Kent's representative said that the failure had caused a slight flurry in the West, but that this market had not been affected.

Writs of attachment were obtained yesterday afternoon against the members of the firm of Archibald Baxter & Co., at the instance of Mr. Samuel Freeman, flour dealer at No. 7 State street.

A TIMES reporter ascertained last evening from Special Deputy Sheriff Walter Thorn that he had proceeded to levy upon the property at the residences of the defendants, but found that they had assigned everything to other parties last Saturday. Consequently no further action will be taken for the present.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

MR. ALBERT L. DODGE MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT—LIABILITIES, $70,000 AND ASSETS ONLY $20,000.

Mr. Albert L. Dodge, a wholesale wine and cigar merchant, successor to Chamberlain & Dodge, of No. 709 Broadway, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors of which the following is a copy:

This indenture, made the sixth day of August, 1875, between Albert L. Dodge, merchant of the City, County, and State of New-York, party of the first part, and Alvin Burt, of the same place, party of the second part: Whereas, the party of the first part owes divers debts, which he is unable to pay in full, and is desirous to provide for the payment of the same, as far as in his power, by an assignment of all his property for that purpose. Now this indenture, witnesseth: That the party of the first part, in consideration of the premises, and of $1 to him in hand paid before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all and singular the land, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances, goods, chattels, stocks, promissory notes, debts, choses in action, evidences of debt, claims, demands, property and effects of every description belonging to the party of the first part, wherever the same may be situated, to have and to hold the same and every part thereof in trust for the uses and purposes following: First, to take possession of the said property, and to sell and dispose of the same with all reasonable diligence, either at public or private sale, and for the best prices that can be obtained therefor, and to convert the same into money; and also to collect all such demands hereby assigned as may be collectable, and with and out of the proceeds of sales and collections, (second,) to pay and discharge all the just and reasonable expenses, costs, and charges of executing this assignment, and of carrying into effect the trust hereby created. Third, to pay and discharge in full, if the residue of said proceeds is sufficient for that purpose, all the debts and liabilities now due, or to become due from the said party of the first part, together with all interest moneys due and to grow due thereon. And if the residue of the said proceeds shall not be sufficient to pay the said debts and liabilities, and interest moneys in full, then to apply the same, so far as they will extend, to the payment of the said debts and liabilities and interest moneys proportionably to their respective amounts, without preferences and according to law. And if after payment of all the costs, charges, and expenses attending the execution of the said trust, and the payment and discharge in full of all the lawful debts owing by the said party of the first part, of any and every description, there shall be any surplus of the said proceeds remaining in the hands of the party of the second part then; lastly, to repay said surplus to the said party of the first part, his executors, administrators, or assigns. And for the better and more effectual execution of these presents, and of the trust hereby created and reposed, the party of the first part doth hereby make, constitute, and appoint the party of the second part his lawful attorney, irrevocable, with full power and authority to do, perform, and transact all acts, deeds, matters, and things which may be necessary in the premises and to the full execution of the said trust. And for the purposes of said trust to ask, demand, recover, and recover all and from all and every person and persons, all the property, debts, and demands belonging and owing to the party of the first part, and to give acquittances and discharges for the same, and to sue, prosecute, and implead for the same, and to execute, acknowledge, and deliver all deeds of conveyance necessary or proper for the better execution of the trust hereby created. And the party of the second part doth hereby accept the trust created and in him reposed by these presents, and doth for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the first part, his executors, administrators and assigns, that he, the said party of the second part will honestly and faithfully, and without delay execute the same according to the best of his skill, and knowledge, and ability and according to law.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

ALBERT L. DODGE,
ALVIN BURT.

Sealed and signed in presence of James G. Wheeler.

The assignment is acknowledged before a Notary Public in the usual form. The liabilities of the firm are placed at $70,000, and the assets at $20,000. Dullness and losses in business are stated to be the causes of the failure.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Produce Exchange to draw up a petition to the Government for the establishment of a Sub-Post Office down town, met yesterday but adjourned without taking action.

The answer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the proposition of the Produce Exchange, embodied in the proposed new rules for grading grain, was not received at the Exchange yesterday according to expectation.

Drafts on Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the First National Bank of Port Huron, Mich., will be paid by the American Exchange Bank. Checks drawn by the Panama Railroad on Duncan, Sherman & Co., will be paid by the Mechanics' Banking Association.

Custom-house Inspectors Paulding and Presley have seized fifteen worsted and silk dresses alleged to have been smuggled into this port by a passenger on the Pommerania. The goods were regularly passed, and were seized some time afterward.

Secretary of the Treasury Bristow spent some time in the Custom-house yesterday. All sorts of rumors were afloat in regard to the object of his visit, but it was said to have no political significance.

Mr. Haxtun, Secretary of the Washington Life Insurance Company, says that he sold only two policies on the recommendation of Henry, the smuggler, and that he returned the money in both instances.

The death is announced of Mr. Max Heidelbach, of the banking-house of Heidelbach, Frank & Co., at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Heidelbach was formerly a merchant of Cincinnati, where he accumulated a large fortune.

The first bale of new crop Alabama cotton was received here yesterday from Messrs. Lehman, Durr & Co., of Montgomery. It was consigned to Lehman Brothers, and was sold for export to Liverpool at fifteen and a half cents.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

MR. DOUGLAS TAYLOR TO CONTEST COL. DUNLAP'S RIGHT TO THE OFFICE.

Mr. Douglas Taylor, who still claims to be Commissioner of Jurors, has returned to the City, and yesterday resumed his duties at his office in Nassau street. Mr. Taylor holds that the appointment of Col. Dunlap by the Mayor as Commissioner of Jurors is illegal, and that the charter of 1873 gives no power to the Mayor to make such an appointment. Mr. Taylor says he is anxious to have the question settled, if possible, in an amicable manner, as he is desirous that the public interests should not suffer and that the City should not be put to any unnecessary expense. He feels that an unfair advantage was taken by John Kelly during his [Taylor's] absence in Europe, in inducing the Mayor to appoint Dunlap. "I don't blame the Mayor," said Mr. Taylor; "he is obliged to do what John Kelly directs. If I had been at home Kelly would not have attempted it." Mr. Taylor referred to the appointment of the late Mr. Varnum, by Mayor Havemeyer, as Commissioner of Jurors, and to the fact that Mr. Varnum never took any steps to assert his claim to the office. Mr. Taylor offered him every facility to test the question in the courts, but his [Taylor's] offer was not accepted. The Court of Common Pleas has already decided, Mr. Taylor said, in his suit against Controller Green, that the charter did not touch his office, and if it did, said Mr. Taylor, what becomes of all the jurors drawn and all the cases tried since the charter of 1873 went into operation? The Mayor claims the right of appointment on the supposition that the charter created a vacancy in the office, and, continued Mr. Taylor, if the Mayor is right there has been no Commissioner of Jurors since 1873. Mr. Taylor will apply at once to the Attorney General for a writ of quo warranto to bring Col. Dunlap into court to show by what right he exercises the office of Commissioner of Jurors. If the Attorney General refuses to issue the writ, Mr. Taylor will probably be guided in his future action by the advice of the Judges.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS.

ORDERS OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENTS AGAINST THE CONTRACTORS.

On the application of Assistant Attorney General Fairchild, yesterday, Judge Westbrook, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, (but who belongs to the Onondaga District,) granted an attachment against the property of Denison, Belden & Co., of Onondaga County, canal contractors, for $417,000; also an order of arrest whereby each member of the firm is required to find bail in the sum of $200,000, if they wish to retain their liberty. The papers on which all the orders were granted consisted of a complaint made by Attorney General Pratt, an affidavit by State Engineer Sweet as to how the money was fraudulently obtained from the Treasury, and one by Deputy Treasurer Apgar as to a demand for repayment, and its refusal by the defendants. All the orders are directed to the Sheriff of Onondaga County, and were immediately carried thither by Mr. Fairchild on their being signed by Judge Westbrook.

THE EXPOSURE OF A FRAUD.

From the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning repeats the accusation it made against the *Tribune* on Thursday of trying to deceive the public with regard to circulation. THE TIMES asserts that its own circulation is much larger than the *Tribune's*—"very often from 10,000 to 15,000 a day larger." It dares the *Tribune* to allow a committee of three—one member to be named by the *Tribune*, one by itself, the third by the other two members—to examine all the books and records of the two establishments. In the event of its challenge being accepted, it offers to pay over $5,000 to any charity if its statement as to relative circulation is found incorrect. Also, $1,000 if the *Tribune's* circulation is 50,000 copies, $1,000 if it is 49,000, $1,000 if it is 48,000, and so on down to 35,000. The *Tribune* to pay the difference between its claimed and actual circulation at the rate of $1 for every copy. THE TIMES threatens, unless the *Tribune* withdraws its untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, to advertise it in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat.

[And this threat we shall carry out within a fortnight of the present time.]

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph.

The *Tribune* lately contained the assertion that its daily circulation was 50,000 copies. The *Times* says that it is a lie, and offers to pay to any deserving charitable institution in that City $1,000 for every 1,000 copies of circulation the *Tribune* has over 34,000, if the publishers of the *Tribune* will bind themselves to pay the same sum for every 1,000 between the circulation it claims and that it really has. The *Times* people evidently mean business, as is shown by the following extract from their challenge: "Thus, if it (the *Tribune*) has 34,000, it shall pay over $16,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 34,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books, one to be named by the *Times*, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee."

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

Nearly a week ago the NEW-YORK TIMES charged the *Tribune* with deliberate lying in reference to its circulation, and offered to hazard for the benefit of any charity in the City $1,000 that the *Tribune* has not 50,000 circulation, and $1,000 against every thousand of circulation down to to 35,000, in effect wagering $16,000 that it has not 35,000. This offer, so positive and unmistakable, has not, as yet, elicited the slightest response from the *Tribune*, and we may conclude, therefore, that it is guilty, as charged, of deliberate misrepresentation, and that, claiming to illustrate the highest form of journalism, it is capable of business practices that would disgrace the sharpers of Chatham street.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES calls the *Tribune* to sharp account for its boast concerning its large circulation. The *Tribune* claims to have 50,000 daily circulation, and to be rivaled only by one paper in New-York City—the *Herald*. THE TIMES denies this, and offers to pay over to suitable charitable institutions the sum of $16,000, in sums of $1,000, on condition that the *Tribune* has a daily circulation ranging from 35,000 to 50,000—the *Tribune* to pay the money if it has not such circulation. THE TIMES makes the offer in the fairest manner, the facts to be decided by a committee to have access to the books of both establishments. THE TIMES also offers to pay $5,000 if its circulation has not for a year past been larger than that of the *Tribune*. It declares that the *Tribune's* boasts are false, and charges that it is guilty on these misrepresentations of obtaining money from advertisers on false pretenses. It seems to us that the *Tribune* is bound to meet squarely this offer.

From the Waterbury (Conn.) American.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES just aches to prove that the *Tribune* has not over 30,000 circulation, and as Whitelaw Reid is distinctly charged with uttering a gross falsehood, and guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses in claiming 50,000 circulation, we do not see how the *Tribune* can escape answering the challenge.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John McCullough, the actor, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge Ames, of Brookline, Mass., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman N. B. Judd, of Chicago, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, is at the St. James Hotel.

William Rogers, Superintendent of the Central Railway of Georgia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Surgeon Joseph H. Bill, United States Army, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. George B. Wright, of Columbus, Ohio; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, and N. Guilford, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. L. H. Pelouze and Capt. A. F. Rockwell, United States Army; Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., and Assemblyman F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rear Admiral A. L. Case, United States Navy; ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Judge E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, and John R. French, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY PICNIC.

Justice A. B. Tappen, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Robert Cochran, delivered brief addresses at the Catholic Protectory Picnic yesterday afternoon. Hon. John B. Haskin and Alderman Purroy are to speak to-day. To-morrow, the last day of the festival, there will be no speaking, and the young folks will be allowed full scope to enjoy themselves.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Townsend walked yesterday from the Battery to Jerome Park, about twelve miles, in one hour, fifty-eight minutes, and thirty-five seconds.

John McGrath, aged sixty years, of No. 36 Cherry street, was found insensible at his residence yesterday, and was taken to Park Hospital.

The school-ship Mercury, now anchored off Hart's Island, will sail to-morrow on a ten days' cruise.

The anniversary of the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem will be celebrated throughout the world to-day by the conservative Jews, as a day of mourning.

Charles Bischell, aged eight years, of No. 56 First avenue, was knocked down by a horse and wagon at Fourth street and Second avenue, yesterday, and was severely injured.

We have received from C. P. S. $3 for the poor widow and five children mentioned in THE TIMES of the 2d inst.; and $2 for the poor children's picnic fund.

Dennis Lyons, aged fifty-two years, of No. 225 Tenth avenue, fell on the pavement at Twenty-third street and North River, and fractured his left leg. He was taken home.

The following is the report of the City Chamberlain for the week ending Saturday: Balance July 31, $2,065,185 82; receipts, $2,062,294 28; payments, $1,025,112 06; balance Aug. 7, 3,102,368 04.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Conference, which is to begin its session on Sept. 7, at Cincinnati, has perfected arrangements with the Erie Railway Company for reduced fares. Tickets will be good for one month.

During an altercation yesterday morning at No. 125 Mulberry street, John Early, of No. 134 Mott street, was struck on the head with a shovel by Harry West, of No. 208 Mulberry street, and was severely injured. West was arrested.

Michael Collahan, aged three years, of No. 336 West Thirty-sixth street, fell out of a third story window of his parents' residence, yesterday afternoon, and was so severely injured that he died soon after.

Mayor Wickham signed yesterday individual warrants for the firemen's salaries for July. He subsequently addressed a communication to the Controller reiterating his preference for the practice of signing warrants for each company.

Jacob Schuler, of No. 95 Stanton street, and Henry Kelling, of No. 162 Orchard street, quarreled yesterday, during which Kelling cut Schuler in the arm, and the latter cut Kelling across the forehead. Both men were arrested.

The first day of the first annual picnic of the New-York Saxons and Thuringians was concluded yesterday at Harlem River Park. The picnic will be concluded to-morrow by a grand illumination and torch-light procession to the Wartburg.

Louis Ness, aged seven years, residing in Fourth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, was instantly killed, yesterday, while playing in Schaeffer's brewery, No. 108 East Fifty-first street, by a wooden horse falling upon him.

John Murphy, aged fourteen, of No. 539 First avenue, and Joseph Reed, aged fourteen, of No. 541 First avenue, quarreled last evening in the street, in front of Murphy's residence. During the fight which ensued, Reed stabbed Murphy in the left arm and hip with a pocket-knife, inflicting slight flesh wounds. He then made his escape.

Joseph Provizon and Joseph Bologne, Italians, and joint proprietors of a barber shop at No. 172 Greenwich street, being about to dissolve partnership, quarreled last evening about the possession of a stove. Provizon drew a revolver and fired at Bologne, wounding him in the left side severely. Provizon was locked up.

The crew of the bark Kate Crosby, of Yarmouth, N. S., Capt. Porter, which has just arrived in port from London, report that she spoke the German bark Adriatic on July 7, and that on July 15, between 8 A. M. and 12 P. M., she passed seventy-three icebergs, in latitude 49° 28' north, longitude 47° 47' west.

Dennis Sheehan, aged two and a half years, accidentally fell out of a third-story window of his parents' residence, No. 650 East Sixteenth street, last evening, and in his descent the child fell on Margaret Ward, aged thirty-three, who was sitting on the doorstep, throwing her into the street. Both the woman and child were seriously injured.

John McCormick, James McGuire, and Henry Murphy, who are said to be notorious thieves, were arrested last evening by Detectives La Rue, Von Gerichten, and Keeley, of the Central Office, and locked up. The men were seen in the Bowery, acting suspiciously. They resisted arrest, and endeavored to intimidate the officers by drawing revolvers, but without success.

Lawrence Kane, aged thirty-one, was arrested last evening by Detectives Rielly and Williamson, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen $400 from Lottie Madison, of No. 133 East Thirteenth street, in whose employ he was as a servant. When arrested $280 of the stolen money was found in his possession. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to court to-day.

At a meeting of the John E. Dowley Republican Association at No. 214 East Broadway last evening the following officers were elected: President, George Law; First Vice President, Thomas Brown; Second Vice President, Thomas H. C. Kinkaid; Recording Secretary, Stephen W. Tyte; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Nelson Place, Jr.; Financial Secretary, E. M. Skidmore; Treasurer, M. M. Terry; Sergeant at Arms, Thomas E. Grogan.

The memory of Hans Christian Andersen will be commemorated by interesting exercises at the Liberal Club meeting next Friday. A portrait of the deceased has been presented to the club, and the Danish Consulate has contributed two Danish banners to be used in decorating Plimpton Hall on the occasion. A number of Danish citizens have been invited to be present at the celebration, and a number of interesting addresses will be delivered.

The new wharf of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is almost completed at Pier No. 43 North River. It was constructed by the Department of Docks, while the immense shops and offices connected with it were built by Messrs. Rowland and Ross, at the Company's expense. The improvements were much needed, on account of the dilapidated condition of the old wharf at Pier No. 42, which had become unsuited to the demands of the company. As soon as the new offices are completed, the old offices of the company in Wall street will be abandoned, and its business concentrated at the new pier under the general superintendence of Mr. H. J. Bullay.

BROOKLYN.

Daniel Corney was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from Ralph Samuels while he was asleep in a saloon in Van Brunt street.

Yesterday morning Joel H. Webster, of No. 170 Clymer street, was instantly killed in Hotchkiss & Fields' axle factory, near South Ninth street, by being struck on the head with an emery belt.

A motion was made yesterday morning before Justice Barnard to vacate an order of arrest in the case of Caroline Mackay against Louis Daniels. Decision was reserved.

Bernard McGrath, who was arrested on Sunday afternoon, on a charge of robbing Mrs. Knoll, of No. 240 Ralph avenue, of a gold watch, was arraigned before Justice Delmar yesterday morning, and committed for trial.

At an early hour yesterday morning Detective Ihne and Officer Hamilton made a raid upon a policy shop, corner of Debevoise and Moneli streets, and arrested the proprietor, William Lauer, with Charles Andrews and Cornelius Mackay, who were found gambling on the premises.

A motion was made yesterday morning in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard, by Mr. Henry C. Place, to set aside and cancel a second mortgage of $10,000 held by the Real Estate Trust Company, upon the property owned by Patrick Cassidy, situated at Bridge and John streets. Decision was reserved.

A motion was made yesterday morning in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard, for $25 a week alimony, and $500 costs, by William J. Stanford, counsel for Rosina Fleiz, in the suit for limited divorce brought by her against her husband, Beatus Fleiz. The court took the papers and reserved decision.

Three Italian sailors, Salvadore Scotta, Giovanni Mai, and another man, who subsequently escaped, were arrested on Sunday evening at the Atlantic Docks for attempting to steal a coil of rope from a canal-boat. One of the prisoners jumped into the water, and was soon lost sight of in the darkness. It is thought he was drowned. Scotta and Mai were yesterday sent to jail for twenty-nine days by Justice Delmar.

The annual report of the Board of Assessors shows that the value of the new buildings erected in the city during the past year was $3,617,800. The total number of buildings completed was 1,470, being an average of $2,450 for each dwelling. The value of the buildings erected in the city during the past twelve years was $47,645,100. In the Twenty-second Ward the value of new buildings constructed within the past year was $447,400.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. George W. Fishback, of St. Louis, an expert swimmer, saved Miss Lovejoy, of New-York, from drowning, on Saturday last, at Southampton. Mr. Fishback was riding in a carriage on the beach at the time, from which he jumped on seeing the young lady sinking, and instantly plunged into the water to her rescue.

NEW-JERSEY.

The receipts of stock last week at the Abattoir, in Jersey City, were 428 car-loads, containing 4,800 cattle, 8,921 hogs, and 17,210 sheep and lambs.

James Price, a well-to-do farmer of Secaucus, has been missing since Friday, at which time he went bathing. The body has not been recovered.

At 7:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the oil-room of the Otto Cottage, corner Hudson and First streets, Hoboken. Damaged to the extent of about $200.

Rev. L. B. Battin, of the Claremont (Jersey City) Episcopal Church, resigned his charge in open church on Sunday, "on account of persecutions." He goes to Allegheny City, Penn.

The body of James Monroe, the oysterman who fell overboard from a sloop and was drowned last Friday, was recovered Sunday in Staten Island Sound, near the mouth of the creek. Coroner Grier took it in charge, and will hold an inquest.

St. Luke's Guild, of Newark, have determined to give the poor children of that city an excursion, provided the necessary funds can be obtained. A committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions.

The residence of J. B. Schofield, No. 186 Varick street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, Sunday night, and robbed of silverware and other articles to the value of $200. The thieves effected an entrance through a rear basement window.

William S. Cannon surrendered himself to the Newark authorities yesterday to answer a charge of fraud preferred against him by Mrs. Harriet Van Camp, who alleges that he collected $90 on a bond assessment belonging to her and failed to return her the money.

A jumping match took place at Hoboken yesterday between James W. Freeman and Robert H. Ryan. They jumped three standing-jumps, six trials each, for $200 aside. Ryan won, covering 36 feet 4¾ inches. Freeman's longest jump was 36 feet 2¼ inches.

Lina Notterman, a servant girl in the employ of Dr. Nash, of Hoboken, was seriously injured Sunday, by the explosion of a lamp which she was trying to fill with alcohol while it was lighted. The room was set on fire and damaged to the extent of about $100. The girl's injuries may possibly prove fatal.

A man who gave his name as Patrick Gaynor, and who said he was a deserter from the United States Army, was arrested in Jersey City Sunday night. He said he had been attached to a company stationed at Fortress Monroe. The prisoner was taken to New-York yesterday, and delivered up to the United States authorities.

On Sunday night an unknown man, who was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, near East Newark, was struck by the locomotive of a passenger train, which left Jersey City at 9 o'clock, and instantly killed. The body, which was shockingly mangled, was removed to Compton's Morgue, in Newark, and remains there to await identification. Deceased was of medium height, about fifty years of age, and wore a black cloth suit. He appears to be a German.

THE CAUSE OF PAIN

is inflammation. No cut, burn, or other wound can inflame, if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without scar. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Nine thousand bxs. of Cheese were offered here to-day without any sales being made; 3,000 bxs. will go forward on commission. At Little Falls 10,000 bxs. were offered, of which 2,500 bxs. were sold at 11c.@11⅛c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 28c. Resin quiet at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—Printing Cloths—Market is at the previous prices.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:05 | Sun sets.......7:05 | Moon sets.11:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:32 | Gov. Island..2:21 | Hell Gate..3:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............MONDAY, Aug. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Alexandria, (Br.,) Montgomery, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore.

Ship British America, (Br.,) Lockhart, London, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Privi Dubrovachi, (Aust.) Pendo, Cork, or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Fairy Belle, (Br.,) West, Bristol, E., Pendergast Bros. & Co.; James E. Ward, Liesgang, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Pupke, Bremen, Pavenstadt & Co.; Elizabeth, (Ger.,) Daunberg, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; St. Lucien, (Fr.,) Gonin, Bordeaux, E. Unkart & Co.

Brigs Beaver, (Br.,) Wallace, Rockland, Me., Bartram Bros.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Litson, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Sabina, (Br.,) Gerrior, Bristol, Eng., Hatton, Watson & Co.; W. D. Andrews, Wilson, Port-au-Prince, &c., R. Murray, Jr.; J. Brady, Brady, Lisbon, D. R. De Wolfe & Co.

Schrs. Ocean Pearl, Wilber, Port-au-Prince, B. J. Wenberg; S. A. Paine, Hughes, Port-au-Plata, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Arch Druid, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool 15 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 3, lat. 46, lon. 49 30, passed three large icebergs.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia, with coal to master.

Bark Kong Soerre, (Norw.,) Larsen, Newry 43 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Brothers, Bahrs, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Pasqualino, (Ital.,) Manzo, Bristol 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Ida A. Thayer, Carman, Virginia.

Schr. Emma C. Rommel, Adams, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Florida, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. F. Green, Lewis, Boston.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. R. A. Thomas, Harvey, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Adelia Freeman, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Temple, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Wickford.

Schr. Hydrangea, Clark, Stonington.

Schr. A. T. Cohn, Brown, Pawtucket.

Schr. Connecticut, Ferris, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. B. Warford, Sprague, Norwich.

Schr. Geo. Replier, Brown, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Comery, Overton, Norwich.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Storm, Murray, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. T. Elmer, Thomas, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Babbitt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hoobie, New-Haven.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, Me., with lumber for Hoboken; Robert Foster, Robinson, Calais, with lumber; Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, Me., with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ship Golden Fleece, for San Francisco; Barks Luis A. Martinez, for Belfast; Mary Lowerison, for Cork for orders; Moewe, for Pernambuco; Cardenas, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Commerce, Walk, North Carolina; bark Fair Rover, (Br.,) Rudge, St. Thomas; schr. Colonel S. W. Rizee, Allen, Wood's Hole.

Cld. steamers William Lawrence, Howes, Boston; Lucille, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C.; brig Harry, Barnes, Matanzas.

P. M.—Arr. steamers Tuckahoe, Brown, Newbern; John S. Hopkins, Hallett, Boston; McClellan, March, Providence; brig Water Witch, James, St. Thomas.

Cld. steamers Hibernian, (Br.,) Archer, Liverpool; Louisa, Wilkes, Edenton, N. C.; Elizabeth, Clark, New-York; William Whilden, Riggan, Philadelphia; brig Alice, Young, Rio; schrs. William H. Rowe, Whittemore, Salem; Zeta, Jameson, do.; Governor J. Y. Smith, Crowell, Boston.

Sld. brig Harry, West Indies.

Arr. last night, bark Kate Harding, Rivers, Pabillon de Pica.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamers Dominion, (Br.,) Clements, from Yarmouth, N. S.; Carroll, Wright, from Charlottetown; Norman, Boggs, from Philadelphia; brigs Woodcock, (Br.,) Byer, from Arecibo; China, (Br.,) Lord, from St. Thomas; Florence, Rathbun, from Philadelphia; schrs. Charles Moore, Russell, from Richmond, Va.; H. Whittington, Crowell, from Baltimore; J. & L. Bryan, Lee, from Philadelphia.

Returned, schr. Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, hence 7th inst., for Hartford, reports at 10 o'clock, Saturday night, off Nanset, in a fog, was in contact with the schr. W. S. Scull, bound out, and had port-quarter stove and mainsail split.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Allentown, Philadelphia; brig Arlot Small, Georgetown, D. C.; schrs. Austin, (Br.,) Annis, Turk's Island; Annie Bliss, Simmons, Charleston (proceeded to Weymouth;) Maggie M. Rivers, Rivers, Baltimore; W. G. Mosely, Urran, do.; James A. Maloy, Fleming, Philadelphia; Joseph Baymore, Bundge, do.; Adeline Hamlin, Lewis, Elizabethport; also, schrs. Malanta, (Br.,) Potter, St. Martins; R. T. Carlisle, Smith; Charlie & Willie, Cousins, Pioneer, Bassett; George E. Young, Marshall, and F. J. Collins, Somers, Philadelphia; Senator Grimes, Philbrook, South Amboy; "Chamo," Fletcher, New-York; Mabel Malone, Weehawken.

Below—brig Caroline E. Kelley, bound in.

Cld. steamer Nereus, Berry, New-York; barks Romano C., (Aust.,) Scopolich Cork or Falmouth; Elmiranda, Staples, Penarth Roads; brig Constance, (Br.,) Heyinger, Point Petre, Guadaloupe; schrs. Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, Port Caledonia, C. B.; Maggie McDowell, Stellman, Richmond, Va.; Henry C. Winship, Georgetown, D. C.; S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Philadelphia.

Also, arr., steamer William Crane, Taylor, Baltimore via Norfolk; barks J. T. Kemp, (Br.,) Taylor, Algoa Bay; J. H. Pearson, Taylor, Montevideo; Western Sea, Harrison, Surinam; brigs Helen G. Rich, Collins, Cienfuegos; Eureka, (Br.,) Wilson, Surinam.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Calvert, Foley, Baltimore; Sea Gull, Childs, do.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 9—A. M.—Barks Mizpah and Mary Lawton unchanged. Steamer Richmond arr. from New-York.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 9, P. M.—Went to sea this morning: Barks Bengal and Limerick Lass and brig Hyperion. The bark Mary Lawlor remains for St. John, N. B. The barks Mizpah and Frugonie Devoto are unchanged. The steamer Richmond sld. for New-York at 3:15 P. M.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.—Arr. bark Edmond Gabrielle, from Rio, for orders; bark Fieg, from France, seeking.

Passed out, bark Goethe, City Point, for Bremen; brig J. B. Kirby, Richmond, for Rio; bark Pepita, Richmond, for Rio Grande; brig George S. Berry, for Barbados.

Sld. brig Albany, for New-York.

GALVESTON, Aug. 7.—Sld. steamer State of Texas, Bolger, New-York.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Cld. bark Caibarien, Hopkins, Saronia, Italy; schrs. Annie Lewis, for Pensacola, and S. J. King, for Havana.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 9.—Arr. schrs. William, Hoboken; Matthew Vassar, W. W. Brainerd, Louisa Francis, and Benjamin English, from New-York; Elizabeth M. Smith, Providence; Henry A. Paull, Georgetown, D. C.; John E. Hurst and Daniel L. Sturges, New-York, and Charles S. Hazard, Hoboken.

Sld. schrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Clio, and Chillicoth, New-York; bark Adeline Gibbs, Snell, Atlantic Ocean, whaling; schr. Minerva, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Arr. schr. A. Heaton, Rogers, Rio Janeiro.

Cld. 9th bark Carmella, (Aust.,) Vicerina, St. Nazaire, via Pascagoula; brig Stella, Davis, Cadiz; schr. Austria, Layton, Baltimore.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 9—A. M.—Steam-ship South Carolina, from New-York, passed up at 8:10 A. M. in tow; ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) from Bremen, via Sandy Hook, passed up last evening; ship Souvenir, (Br.,) from Antwerp, via Sydney, C. B., passed up last night; barks Limerick Lass, for Hamburg, and Bengal, for Cronstadt, passed down yesterday; steamer John W. Everman, from Richmond, Va., passed up last evening; schrs. Joseph W. Allen, for Boston; Althea, for do., and Harriet M. Miller, for do., passed down last evening; schrs. American Eagle, for Danversport; brig J. B. Brown; schrs. Ida De la Torre, for Somerset; Abbie, for Portland; Anna H. Hickman, for Boston; F. Nickerson, for Salem, and Helen Rommell, for Lynn, passed down this morning. Schr. Emily E. Burton, from James River, Va., passed up yesterday. Steamers Alliance, for Richmond, Va., and Vindicator, for Providence, passed down Saturday evening. A vessel went up last night, probably the ship Preunder, (Norw.,) from Liverpool.

Noon—Schr. L. A. Danenhower, for Salem, passed down at 11:40 A. M.

P. M.—The bark Porfirio Demartino, (Ital.,) from Girgenti, passed up at 12:15 P. M.; the steam-ship Florida, from Providence, passed up at 12:30 P. M.; the steamer Hunter, from Providence, passed up at 1:15 P. M.; the schrs. Helen J. Holway, from Mayaguez; Edith, from Pensacola, and Alert, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., (uncertain,) and steamer Pottsville, from Boston, passed up at 3:15 P. M.; the barkentine "Roving Sailor," for Stettin; schrs. Mercy T. Trundy, for Portsmouth, and Mary E. Smith, for Salem, passed down this P. M.

Steam-ship Roman, from Boston, is in sight coming up the bay.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Arr. at Passes steamer Arbitrator, Liverpool; barkentine Florence Margaret. On the Bar—Steamer Alabama.

Wtg. to get out—Steamers Oberon and Canandaigua.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Cortes, Freeman, New-York.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 9.—Arr.: steamer Catherine Whiting, Harling, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 9, A. M.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, Nickerson, from New-York; Roman, Crowell, from Boston; Florida, Crocker, from Providence; Hunter, Sherman, from do.; Experiment, Pierce, from New-York; H. L. Gaw, Pierson, from Baltimore; ships Bremerhaven, Holjes, from Bremen, via Sandy Hook; Souvenir, Scott, from Antwerp, via Sydney, C. B.; barks Germania, Claver, from Hamburg; Jason, Grimur, from do.; brig Antelope, Ray, from Boston; schrs. Sallie B. Baleman, from Havana; Mattie E. Tabor, Aldrich, from Boston; Rillie S. Derby, Naylor, from Gloucester.

Cld., steamers Beverly, Wallace, for New-York; R. Willing, Iler, for Baltimore; bark Horace Beals, Fickett, for Konigsberg; brigs Johanna, Lennox, for Marseilles; J. C. Clark, Shaw, for Gibraltar; schrs. Ida F. Whitney, Masters, for Thomaston; A. H. Hickman, Shaw, for Portsmouth, N. H.; F. Nickerson, Haskell, for Portland; C. W. May, Davis, for Roxbury; American Eagle, Newlove, for Danversport; H. N. Miller, Miller, for Charlestown; Royal Arch, Crowell, for Boston; James S. Watson, Harker, for Lynn; A. A. Booth, Bayles, for New-Bedford; Aid, Fisher, for Bristol; J. M. Vance, Lee, for Richmond; Ellen Rommel, Corson, for Richmond; Clara, Norburg, for Georgetown.

P. M.—Cld. bark Texas, Steffens, for Bremen; brig Alice Lea, Foster, for Santander; schrs. Oriole, Baker, for Portland; A. E. Babcock, Lee, for Portsmouth, N. H.; L. A. Danenhower, Grace, for Boston; J. and H. Crowley, Cotton, for do.; Emma Bacon, Bearse, for do.; C. A. Higgins, McIntosh, for do.; M. T. Trundy, Crowley, for do.; Ida Della Torre, Chase, for Somerset; W. Donnelly, Hopkins, for Alexandria; E. and L. Cordery, Higbee, for Washington; S. C. Smith, Banks, for do.; steam-ship Berks, Pendleton, for Newburyport.

Arr. steam-ships Harrisburg, Worth, from New-York; Pottsville, Winnett, from Boston; Schrs. Trade Wind, Lloyd, from do.; J. W. Starr, Frink, from do.; M. P. Hudson, Vaughan, from do.; Therese Wolfe, Champion, from do.; Lillie S. Derby, Naylor, Gloucester; Mary D. Ireland, Fisher, Marblehead; Freddie, Townsend, Potomac River; B. Pradley, McGonegal, James River; Greyhound, Dickerson, Rappahannock River; American Eagle, Hall, James River; Golden Eagle, Jones, Nanticoke Point, Md.; Helen J. Holway, Holmes, Mayaguez.

PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—Arr. brig Nellie Clifford, from Philadelphia; schr. Albert Dailey, Richmond, Va.

Cld. steamer Franconia, Bragg, New-York; ship Bessie Crosby, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 9.—Arr. schr. J. W. Scott, Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 9.—Sld. ship Eumenides, for Hull, Eng.

Arr. steamer Huntsville, from New-York.

Sld. United States steamer Ossipee, for Norfolk.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 9.—The schr. Anna Shepard, probably of Providence, was reported ashore yesterday on Wheeler's Ledge, near Whitehead, and was full of water, lying badly and being stripped of sails, &c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Cld. schr. J. G. Stover, Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer America, Baltimore; brig Antoine Bonell, (Sp.,) Havana.

Cld. schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Arr. ships Orpheus, Sawyer, Ardrossan; Pirzonia, (Br.,) Venus, Sydney, N. S. W.; Candahar, (Br.,) McKenzie, Newcastle, N. S. W.; Ooithona, (Br.,) Reed, Newcastle, N. S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Arr. Pacific Mail steam-ship Granada, Panama.

TYBEE, Ga., Aug. 9.—Arr. brig Antonio, (Sp.,) Bonet, Havana.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Arr. brig Zavia, (Norw.,) Omundsen, Liverpool.

MARINE DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—The barkentine Pio Benito, bound for this port, went ashore between Amapala and La Union, and will prove a total loss. All hands were saved.

The schr. which went ashore on Whalers' Ledge, yesterday morning, is not the Annie Shepard, as before reported, but the Lady Suffolk, of Hampden, from Boston, for Bangor, with merchandise. She is now breaking up, and will probably be a total loss.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Aug. 7.—Sld. brig Teneriffe, Tracy, New-York; schr. Harbeson, Hickman, Robinson, do.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 9.—The steam-ship Phoenician, from Glasgow, via Belfast, with 9 cabin and 77 steerage passengers, arr. here at 5 A. M. to-day.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Sld. steamer Georgia, Morton, New-York; barks Ange, (Span.,) Llukh, New-Orleans; Mary McKee, Haley, N. of Hatteras; brig Keystone, Frederick, New-York.

Sld. Aug. 8, steamer City of Mexico, Sherwood, for New-York.

MATANZAS, Aug. 6—Sld. bark Imperator, (Br.,) Bowling, N. of Hatteras.

Aug. 7—Arr. schr. Lewis Ehiman, Fooks, Baltimore.

Aug. 8—Sld. schr. S. W. Coffin, Chisholm, N. of Hatteras.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 7.—Arr. barks Toledo, (Br.,) Rose, Cronstadt; Brazil, (Br.,) Prost, Havre; Mary A. Smith, Dunkirk; Kepha, Norway; brig Bell Starr, Greenock; schrs. Marecaibo, Boston, and W. E. Duryee, do.

Aug. 9.—Arr. barks Vasco de Gama, Norway; J. F. Whitney, (Br.,) Spicer, London.

PICTOU, Aug. 7.—Cld. brig Elizabeth Ann, Boston.

SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 7.—Sld. bark Electra, (Br.,) Maynes, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 7.—Sld. ships Minnie H. Gerow, Perry, Liverpool, and Ellen Southard, Woodworth, do.; brig Victor, Youghal.

Aug. 9.—Arr. bark Ellen, from Waterford; Arcturus, (Ger.,) Newcastle, Eng.; schr. Teal, Portland.

CARDENAS, Aug. 6.—Arr. schr. Stephen Bennett, Bennett, Portland.

7th, sld. bark Martin W. Brett, Peterson, N. of Hatteras.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Arr. brigs J. L. Bowen, Hall, Pensacola; Witch of the Wave, (Br.,) Porto Cabello, for Queenstown, (short of provisions.)

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamers Falmouth Portland; Worcester, Boston; George Shattuck, St. Pierre.

Sld. steamers Beta, Bermuda, and St. Thomas; Worcester, Charlottetown; also sld. United States revenue cutter Manhattan, for the St. Lawrence.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Sld. for the United States: Amaranth, Auto, Langdale, Rainhold, City of Boston, Atlantic, Jacob, Clydesdale Ragnhild, Dirigo, Capt. Coffin, Anna A. Rich, Peter Rohland, Nuova Principo, Cetverti Dubrovacki, American Eagle, and Neptune's Car.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Edith Hall, F. Pirandello Virginia L. Stafford, and Wanderer.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Hermes, Conflict, L. H. De Veber, the 1st at London; Maggie L. Carvill, Schedis, Bombay, the last three in the Channel; the Bombay is proceeding to Bremen.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Omega, Mediator, St. Lawrence, Atalanta, and Alice Otto.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 9.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York July 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Aug. 9.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Ritchie, from Montreal July 27 and Quebec 30th, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor to-day.

GREENOCK, Aug. 9.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Cooper, from New-York July 23, arr. here yesterday at 2 P. M.

LARNE, Aug. 9.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana sld. hence Saturday at 7 P. M. for New-York.

HULL, Aug. 9.—The steam-ship Navarino, Capt. Frankiss, from New-York July 28, arr. here to-day.

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